

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1.]

LONDON:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

## To the Subscribers to the "Monthly Christian Spectator."

Those who have been readers of the *Monthly Christian Spectator* during the past twelve months, are already aware of the existence of the Committee formed in November, for promoting its more extended circulation, and others, who may now be readers for the first time, will no doubt see the Committee's Address issued with the January number—copies of which have been extensively distributed. During the month of December, the Committee have been actively engaged in furtherance of the object they seek, and although, of course, it is as yet impossible to know the result, they have, nevertheless, received so many encouraging assurances, that they confidently anticipate ultimate success. Meanwhile, they desire that all its readers approving of the principles on which the *Christian Spectator* is conducted, should feel it to be their duty to assist in extending its circulation. It is quite certain, that if this be generally felt and acted upon, especially during the first two or three months of the new year, its position for the future will be perfectly safe. The large number of letters received from the country, including Scotland and Ireland, have been most gratifying, and amply testify to the importance attached to the preservation of the *Monthly Christian Spectator*. As all (it is believed) who have corresponded with the Committee to the present date have been answered privately, it is unnecessary to specify the letters received, and is now a very pleasant duty to thank them collectively for valuable assistance rendered and promised.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Treasurer.  
JOHN TEMPLETON, Hon. Sec.

34, Basing-lane, December 26th.

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## ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** beg to announce that the First of a Series of MONTHLY MEETINGS, to be held in the Theatre of the CITY OF LONDON LITERARY INSTITUTION, 165, Aldersgate-street, will take place on THURSDAY, January 15th, when Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM BUCK, JOHN SCOBLE, Esq., and the Rev. BARWIN GRANT, of Birmingham.

The Chair will be taken by N. GRIFFIN, Esq., at Seven o'clock.  
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

\* Catalogues of the Society's Publications will be forwarded on application.

## TO LADIES OF FORTUNE SEEKING A HOME.

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## THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.

Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.

**A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING** and the CHRISTMAS ELECTION of this Charity will be held on MONDAY, the 19th of JANUARY, 1852, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, for the purpose of proposing a variation in Rule II., which shall have the effect of Providing for the Fatherless Child over the period of childhood, without forcing it to seek the aid of a second Asylum; and for the purpose of Electing Ten Children.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR will take the Chair at Twelve o'Clock.

## THE BUILDING FUND.

The Board ask special attention to the fact, that a Fund was opened at the Dinner in 1850, under great encouragement, for the purpose of erecting a suitable Asylum for the Infant Family. Nothing is of more importance at the present time. The Orphans are now accommodated in two houses, at a distance from each other, and the lease of the principal house expired at Lady-day last: and both the expense and the difficulty of management are increased by the want of ONE well-arranged dwelling adapted to the necessities and comfort of the household. A SPECIAL ADDRESS is prepared on this subject, and they earnestly request that their friends would put it into circulation. Copies may be had at the Office, or will be cheerfully sent as directed by any Subscriber.

## THE BAZAAR.

It is also proposed to assist the BUILDING FUND by a BAZAAR, to be held in the ensuing year. It will be at once evident that to accomplish this object, the Board must rely on the kind and cordial support of their Lady Subscribers. They earnestly, but respectfully, commend it to their attention, and they will be happy to receive any communications in relation to it.

DAVID W. WIRE,  
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OFFICE, 32, POULTRY, where Forms of Application for Candidates and Lists of Subscribers may be had gratuitously, and every information, on any day from Ten till Four. Subscriptions most thankfully received. Post-office Orders should be made payable to Mr. John Casner, Sub-Secretary, and addressed to him at the office of the Charity.

## THE LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.

**THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING** of this Society will be held (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY, January 14th, at the POULTRY CHAPEL.

The Right Hon. THE LORD MAYOR

Will take the Chair at half-past Six o'clock precisely, and the following gentlemen are expected to take part in the proceedings:—

Mr. Alderman CHALLIS.

Mr. Alderman WIRE.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq.

EUSEBIUS SMITH, Esq.

Rev. Dr. LEIFCHILD.

Rev. GEORGE SMITH.

Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON.

Rev. J. C. GALLOWAY, M.A.

The population of London is more than two millions and a quarter, while the provision for public worship afforded by all denominations is under 700,000. The attendance of the friends of the extension of the Gospel in this great city is earnestly invited, and contributions will be thankfully received by the Sub-Treasurer, EUSEBIUS SMITH, Esq., Camomile-street, or by the Secretaries, Rev. CHARLES GILBERT and Rev. THOMAS DAVIES, at the Society's office, Congregational Library, Blomfield-street.

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# THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ADDRESS TO THE READERS.

FRIENDS, accept on the commencement of another year, and the opening of another volume of the *Nonconformist*, our greetings, warm from our inmost heart. May Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-two pass over you lightly, smilingly, profitably—and be to you and yours a period of uninterrupted health, comfort, and progress! May its events, whatever they may be, spare you in person, prosper you in circumstances, elevate and purify you in soul!

We address our readers as "friends"—we so regard them even where, as in most instances must be the case, they are personally unknown. For when mind meets mind on frequent and stated occasions, and they contemplate together, from the same high ground of fixed principles, the vast panorama of public affairs, its immense variety of objects, and the different aspects under which each appears as it is affected by new combinations of light and shade, of hope and fear—it is surely natural that what is common to both should steadily increase, and that where the views often meet, the affections which accompany them should recognise each other, become mutually familiar, and, finally, indulge themselves in a cordial embrace. This, indeed, is one of the highest rewards of our work. Its anxieties, toils, disappointments, wearinesses, are overpaid by the consciousness and conviction that it is perpetually widening the range, and deepening the tone, of reciprocal confidence and respect—adding to the number of our friends, and knitting our own sympathies more closely to all of them. The relationship between readers and editor is not, in our view, intellectual only—if duly appreciated, it admits of, nay! evokes, some of the purest and kindest feelings of our nature.

The twelvemonth just closed brought before us no greater variety of topics for discussion than is common, and, on two or three of the more prominent, some of our readers would probably hold opinions differing from those advocated in our columns. We heartily thank them for the candid and courteous forbearance which, in such cases, they have uniformly displayed. They seem to have judged that occasional differences of view between journalist and reader are naturally to be expected where manly independence is appreciated by both—that editorial fidelity is not likely to be promoted by angry rebuffs for jostling now and then with favourite theories or sentiments—and that to those whose business requires from them a constant succession of extempore judg-

ments on almost every conceivable variety of subjects, considerable allowance must be made for human fallibility. At any rate, *they* have dealt with us as if such were their conviction. If we have been wanting in consideration towards *them*, we have certainly no provocations of theirs to plead in excuse for ourselves. But, on the whole, we trust we may confidently throw ourselves upon the candour of our friends, and exchange congratulations with them that we agree so generally and so well together. Where a common standard of principles exists, and is recognised by both parties as authoritative, there is no great danger that discrepancies in opinion will be either numerous or serious.

And now we have crossed the threshold of 1852—the year which popular presentiment has marked out for severe political and social convulsions. Whether that presentiment will be realized, is a question which we must refer to Time for decision—but it needs no great penetration to discern that there will be a keener conflict of opinions than usual, having reference to matters of more than ordinary importance. Our readers, we trust, will find us ever at our post—vigilant, conscientious, earnest—giving heed to no temptation which might lure us from the side of Truth—shrinking from no obloquy which freedom of utterance may sometimes provoke—careful not to give unnecessary offence—resolved to spare ourselves no labour which may aid the advancement of our main object. We have nothing new to profess—nothing new to ask—no boast to parade—no complaint to prefer. From the vicissitudes of journals we have no right to expect that the *Nonconformist* will be exempt—and we are, therefore, the more bound to be thankful that, to a great extent, it has been so. Our kite did not rise at one sudden rush to the skies—but neither did it "pitch." "Sure and steady" is the best description of its flight. If it "behaves best," as sailors phrase it, in a full gale of wind, it is also quite buoyant enough for its own safety, even when there is scarcely "a breath stirring." In any case, however, we are deeply grateful for, and can be materially aided by, the activity of our friends. We owe them much—and, touching this service, we are not unwilling to owe them more.

To all our readers, we offer once again respectful salutations, and heartfelt thanks. Cheerily, and with fresh hopes, we proceed to a renewal of our weekly lucubrations—and earnestly, before we retire behind the curtain, do we breathe forth our prayer, that each and all may be favoured with "A happy new year."

## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### WILL IT BE BELIEVED?

IN a certain country, the name of which we purposely withhold, the geographical boundaries of which we are not bound to tell, and the physical features of which we are not going to describe, medical counsel and aid were provided for all the inhabitants thereof by law. In early times, no person was permitted to consult any but the State doctor, nor to swallow any physic but that which the State doctor prescribed. Latterly, the stringency of this regulation was relaxed, and every man was tolerated in choosing his own physician and following his advice, so long as he quietly paid fees to the "authorized" member of the faculty, for the high privilege of rejecting his

assistance. The arrangement was cried up by the rulers of that country as the perfection of wisdom, not one of whom ventured to question the current dogma that "it is the duty of every government to attend to the bodily health of its subjects."

It happened, in course of time, that two very dissimilar and even opposite views of therapeutical science sprung up within the pale of the medical establishment—one contending that cure proceeded from Heaven's blessing on the use of the right medicine; the other, that it was effected by the power of a professional charm, and therefore depended chiefly upon the regular induction of the doctor to his office. The controversy between them waxed hot—and law was appealed to for a decision as to which was right, which wrong. The judges, however, declined any comparison of the two methods on their merits, and ruled that either might be resorted to without entailing on the faculty any disadvantage. The upshot was, that the country was sprinkled over pretty evenly by doctors of either school, and it was an even chance with the inhabitants of most places whether they should be physicked into health, or led back to it by a spell.

The chief wonder connected with this odd system of medical superintendence was the meekness with which the people submitted to it, the queer reasons by which they justified it to their own minds, and the tenacity of prejudice with which they clung to it. All the more prosperous and pretending classes consulted the "authorized" doctor, and even when he chanced to belong to the opposite school to themselves, and was regarded as literally killing his patients, they preferred his services to those of any "outside" physician, who, however eminent and successful, was designated "a quack." This prejudice, however, had its inconveniences, of which the following is an illustration.

There was a practitioner of the "charm" section, whose zeal was great. His superintendent, sympathizing with him in medical opinion, distinguished him by his most gracious patronage. But the bigwig was a very prudent man, and always hovered so near the border of all disputed points, as to admit of his going over to either side when victory declared itself. He, scared by an unexpected outburst of popular feeling against the school of doctors professing their reliance on amulets and magic, very abruptly turned round upon this practitioner, required him to abandon some of his choicest methods, and compelled him, on refusal, to vacate his post. In another part of the country, however, there lived a superintendent who was not so prudent—and there happened in his district to be a lady, to whom pertained the right of appointing the medical man for one of the places therein. She, venerating the persecuted exile, nominated him to the cure of the people's health in that particular locality. The good folks were greatly alarmed. They looked upon "charms" as moonshine, or something worse. They considered themselves cruelly handed over to a life-destroying professor. They got up a petition, therefore, to the lady, to reconsider the case—to have some regard to their health—and to look over three monstrous prescriptions which her nominee had written out for the public benefit, and which they regarded as disqualifying him from the cure of disease. It never seems to have struck these people that their position was humiliating and absurd—nor that, if they had doctoring for nothing, they were bound to put up with what came to them, and "not look a gift horse in the mouth." Children the system had made them, and as children they behaved—preferring to be killed "according to law," to being cured by an unauthorized quack.

Now we beg to ask our readers whether, if we had related the above story as a possible occurrence in any civilized country under the sun, they would not have accused us of violating all the laws of verisimilitude—and yet facts are constantly turning up in England itself which transcend the fiction, as decidedly as the religion of the soul is of more moment than the health of the body. To one of these we propose for a moment or two to advert.



The Rev. J. Bennett, one of those Tractarian clergymen who regard the salvation of men as mysteriously dependent upon certain priestly rites, obtained unenviable notoriety, about twelve months since, for the extent to which he carried his Romanizing partialities in the churches of St. Barnabas and St. Paul, Knightsbridge. Since his compulsory resignation, he has paid a visit to the see of the Holy Father, between whose sentiments and his own there is a close approximation. Mr. Bennett, however, has returned to England as good a nominal Protestant as he left it—holding now, as he did then, "that all ideas of the Bible, and the dispensing of the Bible, as in itself a means of propagating Christianity, are a fiction and an absurdity." Mr. Bennett's admirers rejoice in the strength of his attachment to his mother-church, and seem to regard it as matter for grateful surprise that he has not followed the example of many of his brethren by resigning himself to the allurements of the Papacy. How, with his own written words before them, they could have anticipated anything different from what has occurred, we leave it for them to explain. Mr. Bennett's religion is geographical. As an Englishman he believes himself bound to belong to the English Church. If he were an Italian, he would have been equally bound to the Church of Rome. "It is his duty alone to OBEY; in Rome he obeys; in England he obeys; in France he obeys; his obedience makes him a Catholic—the rest he leaves to God." Episcopal policy ousted this enlightened clergyman from his aristocratic living—episcopal differences of belief have left open, in another diocese, the door to a fresh scene of ministration. The Marchioness of Bath has presented him to a living in Somersetshire, and "the clergy and laity of the parish of Frome" have addressed to her ladyship a respectful remonstrance upon the exercise of her legal rights as patroness. They owe it, they say, to God, to their flocks, to their children, to their servants, to themselves, to protest against the confiding the cure of souls among them to one holding such religious sentiments as those avowed by Mr. Bennett, and "they cling to the hope that the Marchioness of Bath will not make any appointment which would be otherwise than agreeable to the inhabitants of Frome, and conducive to their spiritual benefit."

Now, it is morally certain, that had Mr. Bennett professed the cure, not of souls, but of bodies, that were the establishment of which he is an officer, one for the restoration of health, instead of for the regeneration of the immortal spirit, every one would have scouted the absurdity, not to say cruelty, of any legal arrangement, whereby the freedom of individual choice is set aside, and the self-respect of the subject is treated with profound indifference by the laws of the land. Is the case a bit better because the interests at stake are not temporal, but spiritual? What right have the inhabitants of Frome to quarrel with the incidents of a system which they sanction by belonging to it, and uphold by enforcing upon others? What estimate can they put upon their own dignity when they are content to petition a woman not to thrust upon them a pastor whose tenets they abhor? The slave that whines in his chains may elicit our pity, but it is at the expense of our respect. Deeper humiliation than that of these alarmed parishioners it is scarcely possible to conceive. If the picture will admit of a lower shade of degradation, it is added by the fact, that they are not at all sensible of their disgrace.

#### THE REV. J. BENNETT, AND HIS NEW PARISHIONERS.

A correspondent enabled us to announce in our last, that the rev. gentleman, whose proceedings at St. Barnabas, and St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, attracted so much attention a twelvemonth since, and led to his compulsory resignation, had just been appointed to the vicarage of Frome.

The Puseyite *Morning Chronicle*, in making a similar statement, rejoiced over the strength of Mr. Bennett's attachment to his mother Church, inasmuch as, notwithstanding his hard usage, and the temptations encountered in a visit to Rome itself, he had returned to take an English vicarage; and the Marchioness of Bath, who had presented Mr. Bennett to the living, was complimented on having done a great service to the Church. His new parishioners, however, are of another mind. The "clergy and laity of the parish of Frome," having ventured upon the unusual step of addressing to the Marchioness a remonstrance upon the exercise of her undoubted rights as patroness of the living. "We owe it," they say, "to God, to our flocks, to our children, to our servants, to ourselves, to protest against the confiding the cure of souls among us to one from whose writings, published but a year and a half ago, we cite the following passages, not by any means as exhibiting the whole of what we deem opposed to the scriptural truthfulness of our beloved Church, in his productions, but merely as exemplifications of the teaching which, as members of that Church, we solemnly repudiate."

In the first of these passages, Mr. Bennett declares, that unless a certain "possibility"—namely, the reversal of the decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council—be realised, "the pastors

who have as yet been enabled to adhere to the Church of England, finding that she denies herself and forfeits her claim to catholicity, will, one by one, be ejected by the force of the law from her communion; and, although not loving the peculiarities of Rome, will, in order to preserve any faith at all, either in their own hearts, or in the hearts of those over whom they are set, be compelled to seek salvation in her bosom. This will probably happen within ten years. Then will come the end. Protestantism will sink into its proper place and die, and whatever was Catholic in the Church of England will become Roman."

The second passage is an explicit denial of the right of private judgment:—

"In England a man looks round him for the church, and finds it represented by the bishops and priests *de facto* such, and recognised with jurisdiction as such. He has no need of arguing any matter. As long as the church stands there before him, it is *her* business to see that all is right, not his. . . . To go out of her would be schismatical, to remain in her Catholic. In the same way, being born in Italy, he looks round him for the church, and finds it represented by the bishops and priests, with all things appertaining. He has, as an individual, no right to dictate to the church, but to hear it. Does it deny anything necessary to salvation? Does it insist on any practice which will bring damnation? Certainly not. Then, whether he *likes* what is taught in detail, is nothing to the point; he looks to the church, which he sees visibly before him; he submits to that church. To do so is Catholic, to do otherwise would be schismatical. He is to live as though he did not know of the existence of any other church than that where he is born: he is to act, *a priori*, as though of course, and according to our Lord's rule, the church was ONE. If there be differences that is nothing to him. The churches, with their bishops and rulers, must look to that. *It is their sin that unity is broken: it is their duty to restore it.* It is his alone to OBEY. In Rome he obeys; in England he obeys; in France he obeys. His obedience makes him a Catholic; the rest he leaves to God."

The third extract is only one sentence, but an emphatic one:—"All ideas of the Bible, and the dispensing of the Bible, as in itself a means of propagating Christianity, are a fiction and an absurdity."

These passages, italics and all, are taken from the last edition of Mr. Bennett's *Letters to his Children on Church Subjects*. In the preface to that edition the writer avows that in the work itself he "has said many things more strongly than he did six years before," "because he feels things more strongly;" that he "has altered and added many passages, and given to all a more emphatic tone." The memorialists therefore consider they are justified in accepting this as the deliberated latest exposition of Mr. Bennett's views, which they regard as perilously unsound; and they "cling to the hope which we were assured that we might entertain, that your Ladyship would not make any appointment which would be otherwise than agreeable to the inhabitants of Frome and conducive to their spiritual benefit."

#### THE BISHOPRIC OF ST. DAVID'S.

Bishop Thirlwall has taken occasion in a charge to his clergy to animadvert on the charges of Sir Benjamin Hall, in the House of Commons and the public press, on the condition of his diocese; and Sir Benjamin has made a rejoinder to the Bishop's reply. We cannot go through the allegations and counter-statements, but take some specimens of both.

Sir Benjamin had complained of the small number of services performed in the Welsh churches. The Bishop replied that he was disposed "not to enforce the introduction of a second Sunday service in any case against the will and judgment of the minister without great reluctance and misgiving." To which Sir Benjamin rejoins:—

I will undertake to say that there is not a Welsh Dissenting minister in your lordship's diocese, who receives £50 a-year from the gratuitous offerings of his flock, who does not give cheerfully two services to his congregation every Sabbath, besides two or three prayer-meetings in the course of every week; and yet we, the members of the Established Church, the property of which is worth many millions annually, the incomes of whose twenty-six bishops amount to above £200,000 a-year, are to be told publicly by one of those bishops that one service a-week is sufficient for spiritual instruction, and that he "would not enforce a second service without the greatest reluctance."

Sir Benjamin goes on to mention a number of churches in which, on the testimony of parishioners, service is never or rarely performed; the vicar riding by, perhaps, on a Sunday afternoon, but seldom having "occasion to alight and do duty, from the want of a congregation." In a number of other cases, the fabric was in ruins, or not fit for use:—

Llanfair tréf Helygon.—The parish church was in ruins many years ago; the oldest inhabitant does not remember it standing.

Llandeulay.—The clergyman is forbidden to have his horses in the churchyard, but he puts in two calves. The school is held in the church, into which the belfry opens, which is open to the churchyard. Calves are still turned into the churchyard, and, I was told, still sleep in the belfry.

Llangybi, four miles from Llanbedr College, has neither doors nor windows. The sacrament has not been administered for ten years. Service seldom performed at all. Cows and horses walk into the church and out at pleasure.

Eglwys Faix church is in the parish of Llanboidy, about four miles from the parish church. The churchyard is open to the main road, and pigs and cattle have free access in and out. The church is an old substantial building, of moderate size, but in a state of ruin, simply from want of repair. The door has neither lock nor bolt; full fifteen inches of the bottom of it is

worn away, so that pigs as well as dogs can pass into the church. In consequence of the bad state of the door, there was full three inches of water on the floor; The roof is also in a sad condition, and admits the water freely. The church has two large windows in front, one on each side of the pulpit—the one on the left hand side has not one inch of glass in it, and it is said has not had any for the last seven years at least. The chancel railings, having decayed and fallen, are thrown in the corner; and although the chancel window was made a few years ago, no glass was ever put into the upper panes.

Llandowror.—This parish is a frightful demonstration of the destruction of the church in Wales by the present system. About eighty years ago this parish was under the pastoral care of a native Welshman, the excellent and eminent Griffith Jones, renowned for his piety, abilities, and qualifications. This church had then 500 communicants, and people came many miles to attend the service. But this church has now no roof to its chancel, of which it has been destitute several years. The churchyard has neither wall nor fence; sheep were seen standing on the church tower some months ago. In one parish, the curate has only of late been suspended, of whom the parishioners said he was "so bad that the devil would soon be ashamed of him." The vicar has not preached in this parish for ten years, and lives twenty miles off. He has had the care of the parish since 1812, which is now reduced to the above deplorable state, though formerly, when in other hands, it was quoted as the model parish of Wales.

On this latter case the Bishop fastens a general charge of gross exaggeration:—

The chancel had a new and substantial roof put on about fourteen years ago, which has been, and is, as I visited the place yesterday, in good repair, and the churchyard has both a wall and fence. Three sheep were seen eating the ivy on the church tower last year, about the month of June, but how they got there no one could give me any idea. There was a mason working in the church, and the door was open, which left a passage to the tower, but how sheep ever ascended is to me a mystery, as it was with difficulty I and two others reached the top. I can confirm the accuracy of Mr. Evans's (the rural dean) statements with regard to the churches from repeated personal inspection, without which it would be impossible to form an adequate notion of the dishonesty of the misrepresentations to which they refer.

Sir Benjamin does not thus easily give up the church of Llandowror. His informant thus writes from a date later than the bishop's visit:—

The sight from the altar is truly deplorable, and most unworthy of a place of worship. The communion table is a small, dirty article, which would be considered a disgrace by the poorest cottager in the neighbourhood. The railing of the so-called altar is decayed, and some of the staves half rotten. The roof of the church has been lately repaired, as the bishop came down the end of July or beginning of August last, and before his visit the Rev. J. Evans, Vicar of Llanboidy, informed the parishioners that they must repair the church before the bishop's arrival, and in consequence of which the present slight repairs were made; before which the water came through in such a manner that it was altogether unfit for public worship. The chancel was for many years completely dilapidated, and there was one large hole stopped with straw. A very respectable person in the neighbourhood said he had been there fourteen years, and that for years after he came the roof of the chancel was in complete ruin. The repairs which have been since executed consisted in putting on slates without mortar, each of which can be counted by the person who stands below, and the light can now be seen through the chancel roof. The pews are in such a state of ruin, that pieces of them are scattered about; and there are deep holes in the floor. In one pew half the floor was wanting; and in stepping from the aisle into the pews, there is actually danger of breaking the limbs; and it is asserted that the bishop appeared very much annoyed when he saw the state things were in. It is also stated that the Rev. J. Evans, rural dean, made particular inquiries about the sheep on the church tower after the speech of Sir Benjamin Hall during the last session, and that he received such evidence as proved that there was no mystery in their having attained that eminence. In the spring of 1850 the churchyard was in such a defenceless state that cows, pigs, horses, and sheep went in and out as they pleased; and the very best tombstone it contained was actually rooted up and thrown down by pigs and cows. The rector lives very far off, and has never been known to preach more than once—on the occasion of what is called "marrying the church." He then preached for ten minutes. The rector's house is deserted, and it is not fit for any one to live in—the roof of the back kitchen having fallen down, and other parts of the building being in complete ruin.

"After all," remarks our witty contemporary, the *Examiner*, "something is to be said for the state of this church, which has its picturesque features, and deep symbolic meanings in its places of decay. The light of heaven can be seen from the altar, signifying what should be always open to the religious view—the whence our light should come, and the whither all our views should be directed. The 'deep holes in the floor' making it dangerous to limbs to step from the aisle into the pews, are calculated to illustrate the truth that the righteous man stumbleth nine times a day. The chasm in the floor enforces the precept, 'Take heed lest ye fall.' The breaches in the roof express that nothing should stand between us and heaven. The ascent of the sheep exemplifies the same lesson, and shows how, as sparks fly upwards, the pastorless will find their way up the narrow and arduous path, and make their approaches to the skies. The church of Llandowror is the practical type of a poor church, and the beauties thereof. It renounces mammon, every breach in its walls is a protest against him—the water comes in to purify, the light of heaven to illuminate. The wind entering freely would blow out any human taper on the altar mocking heaven's light. People who repair to this church do not go to see or to be seen, or for any worldly or carnal satisfaction; they go to worship, regardless of all but



worship, and careless of any inconveniences to the flesh, or privation of the creature comforts. This is the defence that Bishop Thirlwall might, could, and should have made for the state of the church, instead of wondering that the sheep were there, and how the deuce they got so high."

**THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.**—We invite attention to the announcement of the intended series of meetings to be held by the Anti-state-church Association, the first of which is fixed for to-morrow week. We believe that with a view to render these meetings as instructive, as well as attractive as possible, it is intended that, in lieu of several short, and perchance discursive speeches, two or three addresses shall be delivered on given topics, having reference either to the abstract question, or current events occurring in the Establishment. Such an arrangement, with the services of well-known gentlemen from the provinces which the committee intend seeking, will, we should think, both afford gratification to the society's friends, and help to make a due impression on the public mind.

**A CHRISTIAN OF A HUNDRED THOUSAND.**—The *Caernarvon Herald* says:—"The death of the Rev. George Robeson, of Erbistock, near Wrexham, will cause a number of vacancies in this neighbourhood, in situations which he had held for a great number of years. It is supposed that, since his nomination by Bishop Haseley, he has raised £100,000 from the livings he held." That is held to be the best epitaph that most briefly, most touchingly reveals to the contemplative reader the virtues that adorned him living, who now reposes below. The fewer the syllables the better. We know nothing of the Rev. George Robeson: nothing of the manifold excellencies that were, no doubt, lustrous in him while he dwelt in the flesh. Still, our notions of the simplicity, the self-denying attributes of Christianity, as propounded in the New Testament (if not in the *Clergy List*), are somewhat shocked by the contemplation of that ecclesiastical monstrosity, called a pluralist. In the Hindoo Mythology we see all sorts of divinities hideously pictured; some with half-dozen heads, others with a score of legs and arms; and these, monstrous as they are, we take it to be the true signification—the *vera effigies* of a reverend pluralist. But surely the Rev. George Robeson had only one head, two arms, a pair of legs? We suppose he would not have been a profitable investment for a showman, but was doubtless a mere simple biped, after the common fashion of biped humanity. How, then, must he have been puzzled to fill a "number" of "situations!" With half-a-dozen heads he might at once have preached half-a-dozen sermons. With three pair of arms he might have held six books. There would have been something like a physical adaptability to his moral and religious duties; but as George Robeson doubtless lived and died a plain man, how the poor churchman must at times have been puzzled by the plural calls upon his single ability. We had better leave pluralities to Vishnoo, and, as Christians, work in simplicity. However, touching the epitaphs of pluralists, they might be made most instructive. For instance, we would have the principal line supplied by Doctors' Commons. The will proved, we would have the epitaph run thus:

"The Rev. Briareus Tithepig, Pluralist,  
died —, aged —,  
£100,000.

Has not the last line as good as a hundred thousand tongues, and each and all uttering a warning and a moral!—*Punch*.

**THE "PERVERTS" OF THE LAST YEAR.**—The *Catholic Directory* for 1852, publishes a catalogue of the "conversions" during the past year. We have first the names of thirty-four clergymen of the Church of England. Next to the "Hon. and Rev. J. Lowry Law, brother of Lord Ellenborough, and Chancellor of Bath and Wells," the pervert who appears to be made most of is "Rev. Joseph Henry Jerrard, D.C.L., member of the Senate, and examiner in classics and history in the University of London, formerly fellow and tutor of Caius College, Cambridge." It appeared also that the Rev. gentleman's wife turned with him. After these comes the Rev. Mr. Vale, of Buckingham Palace Chapel! The "lay converts" are also marshalled with great parade and dexterity, for, though only a few are given they are not only the *creme*, but all their families are skinned to show the extent of the churning that is implied to be going on elsewhere. Thus we have Lord Nigel Kennedy, "brother of the Marquis of Ailes," Hon. Miss Brande, "daughter of Lord Dacre," Miss Hammer, "sister of Lady Charlotte Kerr," Lady Catherine Howard, "daughter of the Earl of Wicklow," Lieut. E. Nightingale, "nephew of Lord Ellenborough," Miss Law, and "other religious ladies at Knightsbridge." Then we have the Marchioness of Lothian, Lady Newry, Lady Peel and family (?), Admiral Sir J. Talbot, Hon. G. Talbot, Sir V. De Vere, Simeon, late M.P., and others, including one Miss Scott, a very remarkable personage, described as "Abbess of the Perth Protestant Convent!" Various foreign celebrities are given, such as the Duchess of Montebello, Count De Lippe, Barons Truckheim and Wild, and last, but by no means least, a notoriety about whose metempsychosis great doubt has been expressed, namely, the Countess of Hahn-hahn, the "celebrated novelist and writer."

**PROPOSED BISHOPRIC OF SOUTHWARK.**—A proposition will, it is said, be brought before Parliament in the ensuing session, for dividing the diocese of Winchester, and establishing a separate bishopric of Southwark, which is to comprise the whole of the archdeaconry of Surrey. The church of St. Saviour, Southwark, is to be the cathedral. The diocese of Winchester at present contains 681 benefices, of which upwards of 260 will form the diocese of Southwark. The income of the new bishop (the same as that of the Bishop of Manchester, £4,200), to be paid out of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, until the next vacancy in the bishopric of Winchester, when it will be taken from the revenues of that see, the future income of which has been fixed at £8,000; the new bishop to have a seat in the House of Lords by rotation, as provided in the Manchester Bishopric Act.

**NEW DIOCESAN COLLEGE.**—The Bishop of Oxford has determined to commence at once a college in which candidates for holy orders in his diocese may pursue their studies systematically, and prepare themselves, without interruption, for the responsibilities and work of the ministry. The college will be under the bishop's own eye at Cuddesden, and the principal is to be the Rev. Mr. Pott, his lordship's chaplain and curate.

**THE REV. H. WILBERFORCE.**—The *Oxford Herald* states that the ex-vicar of East Farleigh, being a married man, cannot enter the priesthood of the Church of Rome, but has received a dispensation from the Pope which will permit him to preach, though not to perform any other of the priest's offices; and that an order of preachers, to meet the cases of married English clergymen, is talked of as about to be established by his Holiness. Such an order is known to be a favourite notion of Cardinal Wiseman's.

**ALTERATION OF THE CHURCH SUNDAY SERVICES.**—Dr. Hook has held his rural chapter, which has adopted an address, suggesting, among other alterations, a shortening of the Sunday services, especially the morning service, by the omission of parts to be introduced at a different period of the day. One of the Birmingham clergy has announced his intention, with the consent of his diocesan, to make an experiment of this kind, by having four services on the Lord's-day; the morning service and the Litany and Communion being treated as separate services.

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE SMITH SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following announcement is made by the trustees on the distinct understanding, that the regulations mentioned below apply only to the scholarship for the year 1852, and may be altered or modified in future years:—

1. A Pye-Smith Scholarship of the yearly value of £30, and tenable for three years, will be awarded by the trustees after an examination to be held in the last week of the long vacation in 1852.
2. All students for the ministry in New College are eligible who have taken the degree of B.A. in the University of London, or an equal or a higher degree in some other University of the United Kingdom, and have at least two years of their theological course still uncompleted; since it is the intention of the trustees that the scholarship shall be held by a student for a period of not less than two years during his attendance upon the lectures of the College.
3. Every candidate must produce the cordial testimonial of the Senate to his correct moral and religious character.
4. Candidates will be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—  
(1.) The four Gospels in Greek.  
(2.) The early portions of the Book of Genesis in Hebrew.  
(3.) Dr. Pye Smith's work "On the Relation between the Holy Scriptures and some parts of Geological Science."  
(4.) Butler's "Analogy" and Paley's "Horns Pauline."  
(5.) Dr. Pye Smith's work "On the Scripture Testimony to the Messiah."  
(6.) The First Book of Cicero's "Tusculan Disputation," and the "Phædo" of Plato.

Candidates will also be required to write a sermon upon a subject appointed by the examiners.

5. If the holder of the Scholarship leave the College before the expiration of his regular term, for any reason whatsoever, without the previous consent of the trustees, he will thereby forfeit the scholarship.

6. The Rev. Dr. Harris, the Rev. Thomas Binney, and Dr. William Smith, have kindly consented to examine the candidates for the above Scholarship.

7. A second Scholarship will be awarded in the year 1853. (Signed,) H. RUTT.  
Hon. Sec. to the Trust.

**PETERSFIELD, HANTS.**—On Wednesday evening, a meeting was held to commemorate the jubilee of the opening of the Independent chapel. About 140 of the members and friends of the congregation sat down to tea in the British School-room. The Rev. Wm. Isaac, the pastor, delivered an address, and referred to the ministers who had sustained the pastoral office from the commencement of the present century. After several other speeches, the senior deacon placed before the pastor a purse of gold, and a handsome piece of plate, as an expression of kind regards, affection, and gratitude.

**WESTBURY, WILTS.**—At the annual church-members' tea-meeting, held December 31st, 1851, one of the members presented to the pastor an elegant piece of plate, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Richard Harris, by the members of the church assembling in the Lower Independent Chapel, Westbury, Wilts, as a token of

their love and respect, for his pastoral care over them during a period of fifteen years."

**LEIGHTON.**—On Monday, the 29th ult., a highly interesting meeting of the deacons and trustees, and other friends, of the Baptist Church under the pastoral care of the Rev. E. Adey, was held in Lake-street Chapel, Leighton. Tea was gratuitously supplied by ladies of the congregation, and a spontaneous but successful effort was made to discharge a debt occasioned by the enlargement and improvement of the chapel and burial ground.

**STONEHOUSE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—The friends belonging to the Independent Chapel in this village, have recently erected two very excellent school-rooms with class-rooms and minister's vestry attached, adjoining the chapel, at an outlay, including the purchase of land for a play-ground, of somewhat more than £500. The congregation is composed chiefly of persons whose circumstances preclude them from doing much; but aided by the contributions of friends in the neighbourhood, they have raised upwards of £400. On Thursday evening last, a tea-meeting was held in the school-room, when about 150 persons sat down to tea. After tea a public meeting was held, which was addressed by the pastor, who presided, and Messrs. Grimes, Rodway, Keedwell, Salter, and Grimes, jun.

**LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES.**—The Christian Instruction Society has just concluded two most successful courses of lectures to the working classes; one, consisting of six lectures, at Hawkstone-hall; the other, of four, at King Edward Ragged-schools, Mile-end New-town. The Committee were happy to secure the prompt and generous services of the Revs. John Dickenson, Robert Ainslie Thoman Davies, George Smith, R. W. Overbury, Henry Batchelor, J. C. Galloway, M.A., John Kennedy, M.A., and Robert Ashton, as lecturers on the several evenings. The subjects were varied in their character, as Christian Politics, Priestism, Atheism, Mohammedanism, the Jesuits, Babylon, Christianity, Social Inequalities, and Mormonism. The spacious rooms were filled on every occasion, sometimes densely crowded, with deeply interested audiences of working men, who testified their approbation ever and anon by most unmistakable, and sometimes not very silent signs. Occasionally some mutterings were heard, which indicated that the lecturer was bearing hard against some favourite dogma or prejudice of an opponent, but order good feeling, and great decorum prevailed throughout the series of lectures. Encouraged by such attendances, and believing that most beneficial results will flow from such lectures to the working classes, the Committee have made arrangements for other courses to be delivered in various places during the winter. Five lectures will be delivered in Poplar and in Bermondsey in January and early part of February; and after these, others will be delivered in Vauxhall, and at the West-end of the Metropolis.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### ITALY AND THE BIBLE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I beg leave, through you, to offer a suggestion to the Bible Society and its friends.

The encouraging circumstances which have recently transpired respecting Italy seem to me to point clearly to the desirableness of attention—at least, in part—to the plan of the Rev. Mr. Wylie; viz., the preparation of a large edition of the Bible in the Italian language, that it may be in readiness for the first favourable opportunity to make an aggression on the seat of Popery.

It is a maxim with civil governments, to prepare for war during peace. We are, figuratively, at peace with Popery in Italy, because we are not at liberty to attack it in the country where it reigns supreme; but we might soon be more favourably circumstanced, as 1852 has dawned. Let Protestants be prepared with the munitions of holy warfare.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

WILLIAM BATHURST WOODMAN.  
Stonehouse, Stroud, 5th Jan., 1852.

## REFORM CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

The National and Parliamentary Reform Association have issued the following circular, calling for a Reform Conference.

National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, Office, 41, Charing-cross, January 1, 1852.

Dear Sir,—The council of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association have decided upon convening a conference in London, to which, they invite the earnest friends of the cause from every part of the United Kingdom. The necessity and urgency of such a course will be apparent to all. It is desirable that the introduction of a ministerial measure of Parliamentary Reform should be a matter of certainty—that there should be such a manifestation of public opinion as shall cause that measure to be radical and complete. That means should be taken to secure its success and to obviate the necessity for further agitation. Such are the objects sought in convening the conference, and it is felt that at this important crisis every sincere reformer will estimate the value of immediate and united efforts in behalf of these objects. Your acknowledgment, with the circumstances of your locality in reference to the reform cause, and the names of the persons likely to attend the conference, will be esteemed. In the appointment of deputations care should be taken that the opinions of all classes are represented. It is thought the meeting of Parliament will be the most suitable time for the conference; but with the precise period you will be made acquainted.—(Signed) J. WALMSLEY.

A public meeting that was advertised to be held at the London Tavern on the 12th instant, is postponed.



## NAPOLEON AT NOTRE DAME AND THE TUILERIES.

The formal inauguration of the new régime commenced on Wednesday, the 31st December, 1851, by the official communication to the President of the results of the voting. In the evening, at half-past 8 o'clock, the Consultative Commission proceeded to the Elysée, where it was received by the President of the Republic, surrounded by his Ministers and his aides-de-camp. M. Baroche, the Vice-President, then read, and placed in the hands of the President of the Republic, an extract of the *procès-verbal*, which declares that the number of votes given in 86 departments, Algeria, the army and navy, on the *plébiscite* of December 2, was 7,439,216 in the affirmative, and 640,737 in the negative, and that 36,880 bulletins were null.

M. Baroche then spoke as follows:—

Monsieur le Président,—In making an appeal to the French people, by your proclamation of December 2, you said:—"I will no longer hold a power which is powerless to do good, and which chains me to the helm, when I behold the vessel driving towards an abyss. If you have confidence in me, give me the means of accomplishing the great mission which I hold from you."

To that loyal appeal, made to its conscience and its sovereignty, the nation has responded by an immense acclamation, by upwards of 7,450,000 votes. Yes, France, France has confidence in you—she has confidence in your courage, your elevated good sense, and your love for her. And the testimony which she has just given you of that fact is so much the more glorious that it is accorded after three years of a government, the prudence and patriotism of which it thus consecrates.

Has the elect of December 20, 1848, shown himself worthy of the mission which the people had confided to him? Has he well comprehended the task which devolved on him? Let that be asked of the seven millions of votes, which have now confirmed the former mandate, even adding to it a more extensive and more noble mission.

Never, in any country, has the national will been so solemnly manifested! Never did any government obtain a similar assent; never had it a basis more extensive, an origin more legitimate and more worthy of the respect of nations! [approbation.] Take possession, France, of this government, which has been so gloriously confided to you. Use it in order to develop, by wise institutions, the fundamental bases which the people themselves have consecrated by their votes. Re-establish in France the principle of authority, which has been too much shaken for the last 60 years by our continual agitations. Oppose unceasingly those anarchical passions which attack society to its very foundations.

It is not only odious theories which you have to pursue and to suppress, for they have been changed into facts and horrible attempts. May France be at length delivered from those men who are always ready for murder and pillage; of those men who, in this 19th century, horrify civilisation, and appear, by awakening the most distressing reminiscences, to carry us back a period of 600 years [applause].

Prince, on the 2nd of December you took for symbol, "France regenerated by the Revolution of 1789, and organised by the Emperor"—that is to say, a wise and well-regulated liberty, an authority strong and respected by all. Let your wisdom and your patriotism realize this noble idea. Restore to this country, so rich, so full of life and of future prosperity, the greatest of all blessings—order, stability, and confidence. Repress with energy the spirit of anarchy and of revolt. You will thus have saved France, preserved the whole of Europe from an immense danger, and added to your name a new and imperishable glory.

Considerable applause followed this speech. When it had subsided, Louis Napoleon said:—

Gentlemen,—France has responded to the loyal appeal that I made to her. She has comprehended that I departed from legality only to return to right. More than 7,000,000 of votes have just absolved me by justifying an act which had no other object than to save France and Europe perhaps from years of trouble and calamity [strong marks of assent]. I thank you for having shown officially to what extent this manifestation was national and spontaneous. If I congratulate myself on this immense adhesion, it is not from pride, but because it gives me the means of speaking and acting as becomes the chief of a great nation like ours [loud and repeated cries of "Bravo!"]. I comprehend all the grandeur of my new mission, and I do not deceive myself as to its difficulties. But with an upright heart, with the co-operation of all right-minded men, who like you will assist me with their intelligence, and support me with their patriotism; with the tried devotedness of our valiant army, and with the protection which I shall to-morrow solemnly beseech Heaven to grant me [prolonged sensation], I hope to render myself worthy of the confidence which the people continue to place in me [loud approbation]. I hope to secure the destinies of France by founding institutions which respond at the same time to the democratic instincts of the nation, and to the universally expressed desire to have henceforth a strong and respected government [warm marks of adhesion]. In fact, to give satisfaction to the exigencies of the moment, by creating a system which reconstitutes authority, without wounding the feeling of equality, and without closing any path of improvement, is to lay the foundations of the only edifice capable of supporting a wise and beneficent liberty.

Cries of "Vive Napoléon!" "Vive le Président!" were raised. The members of the Commission pressed round Louis Napoleon to offer him their congratulations. A conversation took place between the President and several members of the Commission, which lasted about twenty minutes. The *Corps Diplomatique* were then presented by the Apostolic Nuncio, but no speeches were made. The Archbishop of Paris and the clergy were next received. The Archbishop spoke as follows:—

Monsieur le Président,—We come to present to you our congratulations and our wishes. What we shall do to-morrow we will do every day of the year which is about to commence. We will pray God with fervour for the success of the high mission confided to you, for

the peace and prosperity of the Republic, and for the union and concord of all the citizens; but, in order that they may be all good citizens, we will demand of God to make them good Christians.

The Prince thanked the Archbishop for having been kind enough to place under Divine protection the acts which were inspired by the sentiment which had dictated to him the words, "Let the good be reassured, and let the wicked tremble!" The senior member of the clergy of Paris, the venerable Curé of St. Nicholas, aged eighty-seven years, approached the President, and said to him,—"I am happy, Monseigneur, to say to you with the prophet, 'The work of God will succeed in spite of all difficulties.'"

It was considered very desirable that the installation of Notre Dame should come off on New Year's Day. To effect that object, the process of examining the votes was scandalously hurried over, and the official reports from Algeria and one or two departments not having arrived, a proximate number was put down for them in the *procès-verbaux*. Workmen were up all the previous night preparing the Cathedral, and every effort was made to be ready in time. But, with singular fatality, the new year opened with a freezing mist which rendered the most finely dressed and the most shabby objects equally colourless at fifty paces off, and at a hundred equally invisible. As early as eight o'clock, however, notwithstanding the fog and frost, sight-loving Paris was all a foot to see the show, rolling in a living stream of most uncomfortable aspect towards the little isle in the Seine, whence Paris first sprang, and where its cathedral now stands. At ten, the cannon of the Invalides gave the signal for the troops to emerge from their barracks and take up their positions. Ten guns were to be fired for each million of votes—it is said that eighty were discharged in all. The whole line of street from the Elysée to Notre Dame along the quays was occupied by a double line of infantry. Each regiment marched, its band a-head, with "sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;" and for the first time since the 2nd of December the drum was heard. The Place de Parvis, or square in front of the cathedral, was occupied by a regiment of lancers. In front of the gothic rose window in the centre of the facade, was a red banner with gold stars, in the midst of which was inscribed the sum of votes in round numbers, 7,600,000. The architectural lines of the old dark cathedral were distinctly marked by the hoar frost, which had settled along them like a fall of snow. At a quarter to twelve a buzz gave note of the President's approach. He was preceded by strong detachments of lancers and carabineers, who, as they arrived, formed on either side the deep Gothic portal of the church. The President was in a coach drawn by four horses, with postilions in green and gold liveries. His two officers d'ordonnance, Edgar Ney and Fleury, rode at either panel. It was remarked with surprise, that he was dressed in the uniform of a lieutenant-general of the line, and not of the National Guards. The clergy came, with the archbishop at their head, in procession, to meet him as a sovereign, at the door of the church. In the interior of the nave, purple velvet, embroidered with gold, struck the eye, already dazzled by the brilliant light, which, like fiery net work, filled up the depths of the aisles. Above, the pillars were ornamented with banners of a purple colour, strewn with golden stars, with the letters, L. N. Between the columns of the upper galleries, near the roof, there hung 90 more flags, bearing like those outside, but with a richer decoration, the arms and names of the principal cities and departmental towns. The skill of the architect of Notre Dame, and the taste of the director of the Beaux Arts, were admired in nothing more than in the fitting up of the choir and transept. The immense dais of red velvet trimmed with gold, which covered the altar and the chair, and "Prie Dieu" of the President, had an excellent effect. The draperies of the whole transept, seen by the light of 20 lustres, were rich in the extreme. The grandeur and interest of the scene was greatly increased when the public functionaries and privileged visitors took their places. Immediately above these sat numerous functionaries of Paris, and distinguished personages with tickets from some one of the ministers. Nearer the choir sat, on the right and left of the nave, the principal staff officers of the army and of the National Guard of Paris. The members of the Consultative Commission, the members of the different faculties, the prefects of the Seine, and of the police, and all the prefect present at Paris, took their seats on the grand platform, on the left of the transept, at the same time that the judges of the Court of Cassation, of the Court of Accounts, the Court of Appeal, and the other civil tribunals occupied the opposite platform. Tribunes surrounding the two platforms were reserved for ladies of the *corps diplomatique* and others. The foreign ambassadors and ministers were placed upon reserved seats, below the platform, on the right of the transept, and opposite to corresponding places prepared for ministers on the other side.

The above, slightly abridged, is from the *Daily News*. A special correspondent of the *Times* is more precise in his description of the interior:—

The *coup d'œil* presented on entering the Cathedral of Notre Dame was somewhat deteriorated by the effect of a dense fog, which, throwing a veil of mist over all that passed outside, penetrated to the innermost recesses of the building, and mocked the dazzling brilliancy of nearly a thousand waxlights, suspended in clusters from the roof. In the course of a short time, however, *chant d'appel* of the *tambours*, accompanied by the cries of "Vive Napoléon," which reverberated from without, and were re-echoed through the lofty nave and aisles, announced the arrival of the President, this

had partially died away, and a better opportunity was afforded of appreciating the splendour of the scene which stretched in gorgeous hues and glittering display before the astonished sight. The pillars of the great nave, adorned with purple-coloured banners, sprinkled with stars of gold—the velvet draperies and enormous garlands of foliage and flowers, which covered and fell from the galleries—the richly decorated flags, carrying the arms and names of the chief cities of the empire—the columns of the sanctuary, covered from base to capital with silk brocade of crimson and gold—the altar in the choir, with its rich and gaudy ornaments—the benches for the authorities and the constituted bodies—and the galleries on either side crowded with persons *en grande tenue*—the orchestra with 600 executants, vocal and instrumental, disposed in the galleries at the extremity of the choir—and, the principal feature of all, the lofty dais, with hangings of crimson and gold doubled with white, surmounting the *estrade*, which faced the altar and supported the *siège d'honneur*, whereon sat Louis Napoleon with his "*prie Dieu*," the Archbishop of Paris (who officiated in the service) to his right, and the attendant bishops to his left—these, and other objects too numerous to specify, all glittering in the light of the countless wax candles, which pained the eye to look upon, gave to the ancient cathedral, one of the architectural glories of Paris and the world, a strange and fantastic aspect, which made it difficult to believe oneself in a place of worship. The general effect, indeed, was quite as theatrical as it was brilliant. It was, nevertheless, a surprising and intoxicating spectacle.

The ceremony did not occupy one hour. As the President entered and took his seat, the orchestra performed the march and "*Vivat in æternum*," by Lesueur, a quaint and pompous strain. The orchestra, directed by M. Girard, of the Grand Opera, selected from the vocal and instrumental *corps* of that establishment, the Conservatoire (*Société des Concerts*), the Opera Comique, the Opera Italien, and the Opera National, was magnificent. The band, we are told, was like one instrument, so perfect was its precision, and so marked and decided its accent. The "*Te Deum*," which Lesueur (who was the Emperor Napoleon's *Maitre de Chapelle*) composed for the battle of Austerlitz, and which was afterwards performed in celebration of the taking of Algiers, was the capital *morceau*, and displayed the strength and number of the executants, to the highest advantage. It was superbly executed. The voices and instruments were equally well in tune, and the measure was so intelligibly indicated by the conductor and his assistants (stationed at each alternate column), that not a flaw could be detected in the performance by the nicest ear. The "*Sanctus*," by M. Adolphe Adam, modern in form and trivial in style, was heard to great disadvantage in such fellowship, and was felt to be altogether out of place. The hymn to St. Genevieve, the patron Saint of Paris, and the Offertory, which followed the "*Sanctus*" of M. Adam, are both favourable specimens of Lesueur's manner, and exhibit all his peculiarities. These and the "*Domine Salvam*," which terminated the ceremony in a highly effective manner, were executed to perfection. Among the chorus were observed the most noted singers of the lyrical establishments of Paris, whose assistance was of infinite value both in strengthening the various choral parts, and in giving due efficiency to the solos. In short, nothing could be more admirable than the musical arrangements, which were carried out in a manner that was to be expected from so eminent a musician as M. Auber, who had the responsibility of their superintendence.

The reporters differ as to the reception of the President by the spectators and populace. One says, "The great bell of Notre Dame, the 'Bourdon,' immortalised by the poet who is now in exile at Brussels, began to toll as the President alighted and entered under the crimson pavilion, which was extended beneath the central statue-studded archway. Acclamations there were none. He was received with no demonstrations of any kind; nor was there the least show of enthusiasm even in the prætorians who surrounded him. . . . When the ceremony was over, there was a little less coldness among the spectators inside the church; and the cheers of 'Vive Napoléon!' were pretty general. But outside all was apathy; not a voice was raised to cry, 'God bless him!' He went back by the quays, attended as he came, but instead of continuing his journey to the Elysée, his carriage turned in under the archway of the Louvre, into the Place du Carrousel, and hence gained the Tuileries. The people gazed vacantly through the grate of the Carrousel, and some said, 'Il y est,' and others responded, with a laugh, 'Il y restera.'" According to another account, "From the Place du Parvis to the Tuileries, where Louis Napoleon repaired after the *Te Deum* to receive the corporate bodies, delegates, and authorities, civil and military, the whole way was lined with troops, so that the multitude of civilians who thronged the paths and pavements on the bridges and quays, could with difficulty get a sight of the President and the various notabilities who followed. Nevertheless, the cheering and cries of 'Vive Napoléon!' were incessant and loud, while the voice of opposition was unheard even in a murmur."

There is no doubt that the soldiery—from the veterans of the empire, many of whom were about, in the costume of that period, to the rawest recruits—were pleased with the day's performance. The people were permitted by the troops to enter the cathedral after the ceremony, and it is said "the civility of the soldiers and their officers was remarkable, and their general deportment denoted an unusual state of exhalation. The tricoloured banners, with the letters 'L. N.' in gold, entwined in laurel crowns, which floated from the head of lofty poles or masts, appeared to be objects of particular affection to these "brave defenders of the soil," who continually, and in a good-humoured manner,



pointed them out to the curious. One of them, rubbing his hands with satisfaction, exclaimed, "Ah, this is a day indeed; *c'est plus qu'une fête!* In the evening, Paris was to be illuminated; but the demonstration was by no means general or brilliant. The *Moniteur* of Thursday contained the following decree:—

In the name of the French people, the President of the Republic,—

Considering that the French Republic, with its new form sanctioned by the suffrage of the people, may without umbrage adopt the souvenirs of the Empire, and the symbols which recall the remembrance of its glory;

Considering that the national flag should not be any longer deprived of the renowned emblem which led our soldiers to victory in a hundred battles; Decrees,—

Art. 1. The French Eagle is re-established on the standards of the army.

Art. 2. It is also re-established on the cross of the Legion of Honour.

Art. 3. The Minister of War and the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour are charged with the execution of this decree.—Dated the Elysée, 31st December.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The next morning, another decree announced that the President had taken up his residence at the Tuilleries. Thus all of the Empire but its name is restored. Napoleon's dynasty did not perish with himself.

On Sunday evening, the Prefect of the Seine gave a dinner at the Hotel de Ville to the Ministers, the marshals of France, the mayors of the 86 departments of France, the generals of the army, and the principal judges of the courts of law. The President excused himself from attending upon the ground of slight indisposition. At one extremity of the dining-hall, above the seats of honour, was placed the bust of Louis Napoleon, surrounded with flags ornamented with imperial eagles.

The very *Moniteur* that reports the fulsome speech of M. Baroche at the Elysée, contains a decree setting forth that the offence of speaking against the Government multiplies exceedingly, and ordaining that for the more speedy and effectual repression of such offences, they are in future to be tried by the police instead of by a jury. The decree has a retrospective operation, and hundreds of men now lying in gaol for no other crime than the utterance, in the hearing of a spy, of a few words of honest indignation, in which the whole civilized world would sympathize, are to be deprived of trial by jury.

A further decree announces, that the gold, silver, and copper coin shall bear in front the effigy of the President, with the words "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte." On the reverse are to be engraved the words "*République Française*," and round the edge, "*Dieu protège la France*."

It is stated that 900 of the prisoners recently arrested on political grounds were removed on Saturday from the forts of Bicêtre and Ivry to be conveyed to Havre. Thence they were to proceed to Cherbourg or Brest with a view to their transportation to Cayenne.

M. de Persigny has been on a mission to the Belgium Government, with respect to the refugees. It is stated that King Leopold declared that it was only possible for him to expel such of the French refugees from Belgium as had been condemned by justice for some offence; but that he could not regard the democratic members of the late Assembly as falling under this category. M. de Kingsby has since gone to Berlin. Drouyn de l'Huys has set out upon his mission to one of the great northern courts.

"The following story," says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, "is current among circles usually well-informed. Two or three days ago, as the President was coming out of the Elysée, he was shot at by a sentry belonging to the grenadier company of a regiment of the line. The man was immediately arrested, tried at once by a court-martial, and shot by some soldiers of his own regiment in a corner of the garden of the Elysée. My informant says that the authoritative details of this tragic affair were sent to all the Government journals; but that after the story was actually in type, orders were sent that it should not be published."

**ALARM OF FIRE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.**—About dusk on Saturday evening some excitement was created in the vicinity of the Bank of England, by an unusual appearance of fire in that establishment, and the alarm was given at some of the brigade engine stations. On reaching the Bank, the firemen learnt that the directors were "burning the old bank notes," hence the reflection in the air. As the flame continued with little intermission for nearly two hours, the number of fimsies consumed must have been immense. They had been returned to the Bank during the last twelve months.

**IGNOMINIOUS END OF THE WORLD.**—The unprincipled Dublin journal, whose editor and proprietor figured the other day in the case of Birch v. Sir William Somerville, has announced its own death. It has the candour to admit, in nearly so many words, that it was hopeless to struggle any longer against outraged public opinion.

**SUICIDE IN NEWGATE.**—On Monday morning Flanagan, who had been committed for trial from the Clerkenwell Police-office for having, under pretence of being clerk to Mr. Horry, the barrister, obtained from a Mrs. White £1 3s. 6d. for the purpose of defending her son at the Middlesex Sessions, committed suicide by keeping his head in a pail of water which was brought to him by one of the gaolers, that he might wash himself.

## THE HUNGARIAN CAUSE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Lord Dudley Stuart has written to the *Daily News*, enclosing a letter from Professor Francis Newman, in reference to the Hungarian refugees now in London. The Professor says they are 161 in number, and asks, whether there are not 161 householders warm enough in the cause of Hungary and humanity to afford these distressed gentlemen a sleeping-room each. He says truly, that scanty maintenance from the subscriptions, which come in slowly, is degrading and painful; and he adds, "I am persuaded that the system of centralization is here, as in everything else, demoralising; and that the only way happy to him who gives and to him who receives, is that of quartering individuals locally."

Mr. Toulmin Smith, zealous for the reputation of Kossuth for "foresight and watchfulness," says that £520 was paid over to the emigrants, by Kossuth's direction, on the 25th of November last, besides £200 yielded by the Guildhall ball; that the number of emigrants is not so large as that stated, and that the money cannot have been yet expended.

Baron Kemény, who was appointed by Kossuth as Chief to the Hungarian Committee in this country, died suddenly on Monday morning, at his residence in Foley-place. The gallant colonel was 63 years of age, and was one of the most celebrated officers during the Hungarian war of independence. He defended the Bridge of Paks, in Transylvania, with 2,000 men and seven guns against 14,000 Austrians and 30 guns, whom he defeated with great slaughter. By his death the Hungarian cause loses not only a good soldier, but a kind friend to his brother refugees, he having spent his last shilling the day before his death in relieving their poverty.

Up to the 19th ult., Kossuth remained at New York, but intended to proceed to Washington on the 22nd. Among the deputations received by him was one from Tammany Hall (the Democrats). The organs of that party speak of the speech in reply as one that will be "read with deep interest;" but we see in it nothing remarkable. It is evident all parties are trying to make political capital of the national guest; or, to put it in the elegant phraseology of the Democratic journalist, "The cause of Hungary is a trump card, and may win the White House, if skillfully played."

On the 19th, a grand reception and banquet were given to the illustrious Magyar by the bar of New York, a vast number of members of the legal profession being present. Judge Sandford presided. Kossuth's speech was one of the greatest he has pronounced on that side of the Atlantic. His eloquence was inflamed by the application of the word "piracy" to the interference of Russia, by a Western senator. A "scene" was caused by some remarks of Judge Duer, who spoke to the toast of "The Judiciary." Having stated his concurrence generally with the principles advocated by Kossuth, he took special exception to the "intervention" proposition put forward by him, and expressed a hope that it would not be adopted hastily by the government. Much confusion ensued on the announcement of this sentiment, the learned judge's interpretation of the meaning of the term intervention being evidently at variance with that of the majority of his audience. He then continued to observe, that "this proposition was regarded by many as a great, and more deeply interesting one than any that has ever been raised since the foundation of the government, and many doubted whether it was proper and safe that a proposition involving a question like this should be submitted to an assembly where no time for deliberation is allowed, and where the resolutions as passed by such a meeting are the consequences of excited feelings, and not of calm judgment. He therefore thought the proposition submitted by their guest ought not to be adopted, until understood in all its bearings; until subjected to a close examination." Here the uproar and excitement was again renewed, and prevailed to such an extent, that the learned judge was forced to resume his seat without concluding his observations, and Kossuth retired soon afterwards, not, however, without a pointed reference to the occurrence which had interfered with the complete harmony of the proceedings. On bidding farewell, he said:—

I came here to this company with the feelings that I should be honoured by a highly intelligent body, which cannot be induced to bestow its sympathy and the best emotions of its heart, unless by the conviction of that sound judgment which is the attribute of your calling. I may, perhaps, be permitted to add, that I have found that the instinct of the people is often wiser than the judgments of the wisest [loud cheers]. The interpretation of laws in every country can never act but on conviction. This principle which I advance to the generous aid of your country is so full of truth, and truthful right, that I confidently hope in its success. One thing I must mention to you, not to adhere, without due reflection, to my cause. Free discussion is necessary to carry out a truthful end, but there is a time for it. "Rome debated, and Saguntum fell." Gentlemen, I had not expected to be put into the necessity of making these remarks. I like free discussion where I expect it; when I do not expect it then I would wish to have it dispensed with. I am here on the free ground of America, enjoying the hospitality that has been given to me, not only in dinners but in opinion; and I would not be faithful to my cause, if I were not ready to meet any objections to it, on equal terms.

As Judge Duer rose and bowed in acknowledgment to Kossuth, the platform under the judge broke through, and his honour went down (in company of two or three friends), a space of about two feet. The singular coincidence was quickly made into an omen, and all sorts of jokes were passed, at the ex-

pense of those who had displayed such singular alacrity in sinking.

The arrival of the "Niagara," with papers from Boston to the 24th, gives us Kossuth's farewell speech at New York. It was delivered to an assembly of nearly 3,000 ladies. The oration was exquisitely adapted to the audience, both in matter and style, as one or two passages will show:—

I am glad, very glad, indeed, that it is the ladies of New York who have condescended to listen to my farewell. When in the midst of a busy day, the watchful care of a guardian angel throws some flowers of joy in the thorny way of man, he gathers them up with thanks, a cheerful thrill quivers through his heart, like the melody of an Eolian harp; but the earnest duties of life soon claim his attention and his cares. The melodious thrill dies away, and on he must go, and on he goes, joyless, cheerless, and cold, every fibre of his heart bent to the earnest duties of the day. But when the hard work of the day is done, and the stress of mind for a moment subsides, then the heart again claims its right, and the tender fingers of our memory gather up again the violets of joy which the guardian angel threw in our way, and we look at them with so much joy, we cherish them as the favourite gifts of life—we are so glad—as glad as the child on Christmas-eve. These are the happiest moments of man's life. But when we are not noisy, not eloquent, we are silent, almost mute, like nature in a midsummer's night, reposing from the burning heat of the day. Ladies, that is my condition now. It is a hard day's work which I have to do here. I am delivering my farewell address; and every compassionate smile, every warm grasp of the hand, every token of kindness which I have received (and I have received so many), every flower of consolation which the ladies of New York have thrown on my thorny way, rushes with double force to my memory. I feel so happy in this memory—there is a solemn tranquility about my mind; but in such a moment I would rather be silent than speak. I scarcely can speak. You know, ladies, that it is not the deepest feelings which are the loudest [loud applause].

He was an oriental in temperament and by descent; and in the East, reverence for woman was traditional:—

When you walk upon that old soil, with the Old Testament in your hand, and read the prophets and the patriarchs on the very spot where they lived and walked, you are astonished to find that nature is as it was five thousand years ago; and that the cedars still grow on her boundary, under the shadow of which the patriarchs were protected. You see the well just as Jacob saw it when Rachel gave drink to him and his camels. Everything—the aspect of nature, the habits, the customs, the social life of the people—is measured, not by centuries, but by thousands of years. The women of the East live as they lived in the time of the patriarchs, and they feel happy. Let them remain so—who can wish them more on earth than happiness? Nothing is more ridiculous than to pity those who feel happy. But such is the fact, that there is almost a religious regard paid to women in the East. No man dares to injure or to offend a woman there. He who would do so would be despised by all like a dog. That respect goes so far, that the lord does not dare to raise the carpet of his harem's door, still less enter it, where a pair of slippers before the threshold tells him that a lady is in the room.

This respect for women was engrafted in the laws and institutions of Hungary. And two women had been the source of Hungarian misfortunes—that Catharine of Russia who bewitched, with her beauty and cunning, Mahomet, the Turkish conqueror; and Sophia of Hapsburg, the mother of "Young Nero."

I need only mention one fact to characterise what kind of a heart was in that cursed woman. On the anniversary of the day of Arad, where our martyrs bled, she came to the court with a bracelet of rubies gathered together in so many roses as were numbered by the heads of the brave Hungarians who fell there, and declared it a gift which she joyfully presented to the company as a memento which she wears on her very arm to cherish its eternal memory, that she might not forget the pleasure she derived from the killing of those men who died at Arad.

It was no wanton praise to say that in the late struggle, the women of Hungary were his best auxiliaries. The Roman women had to be prohibited, when Hannibal was at their gates, from silk and jewellery. Not so the women of Hungary. They substituted iron spoons for silver in their households, and provided for the care of tens of thousands of sick and wounded—mothers sent their sons, brides their bridegrooms, to the battle-field. The orator closed with an appeal and a tale that the women of England will like to read:—

The heart of man is as soft as wax in your tender hands. Mould it, ladies; mould it in the form of generous compassion for my country's wrongs, inspire it with the noble feelings of your own hearts, inspire it with the consciousness of your country's power, dignity, and might. You are the framers of man's character. Whatever be the fate of man, one stamp he always bears on his brow—that which the mother's hand impressed on the soul of the child. The smile of your lips can make a hero out of the coward—and a generous man out of the egotist; one word from you inspires the youth to noble resolutions; the lustre of your eyes is the fairest reward for the toils of life. You can even blow up the feeble spark of energy in the breast of broken age, that once more it may blaze up in a noble, a generous deed before it dies. All this power you have. Use it, ladies, use it in behalf of your country's glory, and for the benefit of oppressed humanity, and when you meet a cold-calculator, who thinks by arithmetic when he is called to feel the wrongs of oppressed nations, convert him, ladies. Your smiles are commands, and the truth which pours forth instinctively from your hearts, is mightier than the logic articulated by any scholar. The Peri excluded from Paradise, brought many generous gifts to heaven in order to regain it. She brought the dying sigh of a patriot; the kiss of a faithful girl imprinted on the lips of her bridegroom, distorted by the venom of the plague. She brought many other fair gifts; but the door of Paradise opened before her only when she brought with her the first prayer of a man



converted to charity and brotherly love for his oppressed brethren and humanity.

The *New York Tribune* sums up the contributions to Kossuth; during his stay at New York, at 11,593 dollars 92 cents. In addition he had received a present of 500 acres of land from Mr. O'Reilly, a great number of books, maps, and other things from different persons, three gold rings, several beautifully worked purses, a number of portraits, a casket containing two bullets, one used at the battle of Bunker's-hill, and the other at the battle of New Orleans, as well as locks of hair of Washington and Jefferson.

#### THE OPERATIVE ENGINEERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

We mentioned, and briefly characterised, in the Postscript to our last, the meeting held at the Hall of Commerce by the Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers Machinists, &c. Justice to the very important interests at stake requires a more lengthened notice of the proceedings:—

Mr. J. Musto, the chairman of the executive council, briefly opened the business. In consequence of statements which had appeared in the *Times*, it was deemed advisable that a meeting should be called, to give the executive council of the society an opportunity of explaining to the public the position in which the society stood, and the proceedings that had been taken. Mr. Newton would give that explanation.

Mr. Newton, who was received with loud cheers, said that their proceedings, as at first adopted, were not intended to engage so much of the attention of the public as they had done, nor would the council have forced themselves forward as they now did but for the misrepresentations of their objects and intentions. The combination of employers started at Manchester was either misled by the statement of Messrs. Hibbert and Platt, of Oldham, or was based upon known untruths; but the combination was formed upon the ground that the workmen of Messrs. Hibbert and Platt were about to do an injustice to their employers. The matter had been discussed in the newspapers, and the society had been represented as insisting—(1.) upon the abolition of systematic "overtime," and (2.) the discontinuance of "piecework;" (3.) with claiming that the masters should at once and without reserve discharge the class of persons engaged in, and long trained to the working of self-acting machines, and employ in their stead mechanics, members of the union, and further (4.), according to "Amicus," "the council were prepared to advocate an equalisation of the rate of wages; to lend themselves, in fact, to an agitation for a trial of the ingenious doctrines of M. Louis Blanc." Now, the first two of these propositions were the propositions of the society. The third was never made by them; and the intention attributed to them of equalizing wages was as foreign from their objects and general opinions as anything could be. They disavowed all intention of removing any persons at present in employment; there was nothing in the present proceedings of the council that expressed or implied any such intention; they had never asked for the removal of a man from a machine, who was working at it, who had earned a title to work at it by the time he had been employed at it; and so far from the opinions of their members being against those men, they had fostered and encouraged them. The dispute between Messrs. Hibbert and Platt and their workmen was special, and did not concern the society, who were determined not to be dragged into the dispute. They disavowed all attempts to remove men from machines; they had no such intention. Their disposition was to make common cause with such men, and assist them rather than that they should be thrown idle upon the world. Neither had the society any intention to try and equalize wages; that would be to equalize themselves with the agricultural labourer. What they sought was a fair opportunity for every working man, as far as practicable, to use his labour. They desired to make it less precarious by regulating the work there was to be done. As to identifying themselves with Socialists and Communists, they had no connexion with any political, social, or religious party, and they advocated their own views, not because Louis Blanc advocated them (if he did), but because experience taught them that it was necessary some change should be made in order to elevate their social condition. What, then, was it they asked? That overtime be abolished—time worked over and above six days per week of ten hours per day (or, at least, 58½ hours per week), which they held as a principle to be the proper time to labour when there was labour to be performed, and they held that a man ought to be able, by six days' labour, to earn sufficient to keep himself and his family. The society did not ask for a reduction of those hours, but only that a man should be allowed to leave his work when his day's labour was done. The present practice of working overtime was an evil physically, intellectually, and socially. The workmen felt this fifteen years ago, and held meetings about it, and an agreement was come to as to the rate of payment for overtime. It was not uncommon for men to work for weeks together from four or six in the morning till ten at night. A man could not do justice to his employers at such hours; his health was injured by it; a number of men were left idle through it; and the workman had no opportunities for self-improvement. Why, but from the long hours of work, had mechanics' institutes proved such a dead failure? But Mr. Scott Russell said, that the men were not forced to work overtime. But, indeed they were. If a man declined, he was immediately discharged. That was compulsion; he saw on the one side of him excessive labour, and on the other starvation. There were scores who had been discharged because they refused to work overtime. The workmen found that individual refusal was individual sacrifice, and that it must be general; and they had come to that conclusion—12,000 of them. If Mr. Russell had influence enough with the employers to have his assertion put into general practice, he would hear no more of this agitation with regard to overtime; for all that was asked was that men should be at liberty to decline it if they liked, and not punished for working only six days a-week. Then, as to the other question—piecework—the public thought that every man had a right to make the most he could of his superior ability and expertness. Granted; piecework was not objected to, but only the manner in which it was now carried out.

Let it be done by contract between employers and employed, as in a contract between them and their customers, and no man would object. But a piece of work was brought into the workshop, and a man was told he must do it for so much; if he said he could not do it for that, he was told, "You must do it or leave. I shall give you no more." Was that right, that an arbitrary authority should be exercised over labour with regard to the price to be paid? There was no consultation in the matter; the man was never asked his opinion, and, if he objected, was told that the employer "would not be dictated to"—he was to be the sole judge [hear, hear]. The gentlemen of the press were before him; they knew whether composers were thus treated. No; they had a book price. If the employers would establish a board, and allow the workmen to establish their board, and let the question be settled between them, there would be no objection to piecework; but, as it was, it gave the men less than their ordinary wages. The men would abide by the decision of independent parties—persons whose whole soul was not wrapped up in commercial speculation, men who had identified themselves not merely with the commercial progress, but also with the progress of the industrial classes; such men as Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Carlisle, Lord R. Grosvenor, and the Hon. A. Kinnaird. By their judgment the men would be willing to be governed. As to the charge of being opposed to the introduction of machinery, there was no class of men who more promoted its introduction; they were continually improving machinery. Let it not be said that "the Council of Seven were dictating terms." The movement was instituted by the meeting of sixty delegates at Birmingham, in September 1850, who passed resolutions deprecating piece-work and overtime as systematic practices; circulars were sent out to ascertain the opinions of the society; and out of 12,000 only sixteen votes came in for those practices. Employers said the proceeding was dictatorial. If a question arose in the workshop, and a deputation went to the employers, they were generally discharged; and if men not connected with the workshop were sent, they were asked what business they had to interfere! If employers were so exclusive, and refused to hear their work-people and listen to their grievances, they must expect that, with oppression after oppression, and petty despotism of foremen and managers, perhaps unknown to those employers [hear, hear]—if they treated it all with contempt and disdain, the feeling would at last make itself known in some tangible form, as it was doing now. There was no such thing as a strike contemplated in the north. It was only intended that the workman should exercise his right of leaving when his day's labour was done; and if the employers said any man might do so, it was all that was required [hear, hear]. If any man thought proper to work overtime, let him do so [hear, hear]. Whether the employers would close their works he could not say; but after this explanation they would incur a very heavy responsibility in throwing so many men upon the poor-rates, or refusing them relief at the risk of anarchy and confusion [hear, hear]. The men knew they were in the right, were willing to be guided by public opinion, and ready to submit the matter to any impartial tribunal [cheers].

Mr. R. Braddon then addressed a few words to the meeting, and moved:—

That having heard the statement made upon the part of the council of the Amalgamated Society, this meeting is perfectly satisfied that the acts and intentions of the council have been publicly misrepresented, and that it has never demanded of the employers either discontinuance of the use of machinery of any kind, or the discharge of the workmen employed at machines.

Mr. G. Usher seconded the motion, and dwelt upon the extreme evil of protracted labour.

Mr. J. Collis said, he agreed with Mr. Newton on the evils of the practice of systematic overtime, but he thought the present extra payment for it was a sufficient check, and that there ought not to be a claim to double time; and he considered that the question was settled with the masters in 1836, and that the men who were then in London could not depart from that agreement without a breach of faith. He would move an addition to the resolution to that effect. He could not agree in Mr. Newton's statement as to deputations to the masters; he had himself been above twenty years in the employ of Messrs. Millar and Ravenhill, and had been to them on deputations many times, and, instead of being discharged for it, had always been treated with the respect due to his position [hear]. As to piece-work, he had worked piece-work, but had never been compelled to take it; when he had disliked the terms he had been allowed to do the work on common daytime.

Mr. Hoskins seconded the amendment, and said there was work which could not be done except by overtime [hear]. Systematic overtime was doubtless an evil, and nine-tenths of the practice—in fact, the system—might easily be abolished. He could not think the demand for double time just.

The amendment was then put and negatived, and the original motion carried by a large majority.

Mr. Newton said the society had appealed to the public, and would wait their decision. If the employers were willing to settle the question amicably by proper negotiation and with a regard to justice to all parties, the men would meet them honourably, fairly, and moderately. The society was one instituted for unimpeachable objects, to make allowances to members thrown out of work by the badness of trade, or incapacitated by accident or illness. It was an amalgamation of several societies, one of which paid £36,000 to unemployed members in 1848 and 1849. Even then members were working overtime [hear, hear]. He might just mention that on one of the railways, when trade was bad and a reduction had to be made, the manager asked the men whether he should reduce them in numbers or in hours of work, and they chose the latter, dividing the reduced amount among all the men [hear, hear]. When the objects of the society were known, the public would feel disposed rather to encourage them than to press against them, so long as they kept within proper bounds, and used no threats or intimidation, and that they never would do [hear, hear]. In so large a body, isolated individuals might conduct themselves improperly, but the society repudiated anything of the sort [hear, hear]. In thus acting, they had the opinion of the Attorney-General, that they were acting lawfully [hear, hear].

On the same day, the Manchester employers held a meeting, and resolved to "forthwith join, and

become a portion of, the Central Association of Employers of Operative Engineers," &c. The proceedings are reported to have been characterised by the greatest unanimity and determination, and a desire was expressed to test the intention of the men. Another meeting was held on Friday night, and that desire was carried into resolution. It was decided that the whole of the masters close their establishments on the 10th, unless in the mean time the men withdraw their demands. So that the masters not only put themselves in a state of close combination, but force a strike upon the men.

An episodic controversy has arisen between Messrs. Hibbert and Platt and Mr. Newton. "Amicus" has said that Mr. Newton signed the demands made by the men of that firm, as they were originally quoted; Amicus himself having given two versions. Mr. Newton not only denied that statement, but said that the demands in the shape described by his antagonist were abandoned by the men. Amicus challenges Messrs. Hibbert and Platt to testify to his truth. In response, they publish the third version of an agreement between them and their men, signed by Mr. Newton; but *not*, he rejoins, the one quoted by Amicus; and he challenges Mr. John Platt to say whether the gentleman did not himself compose part of the agreement as it now stands.

On Saturday a proposition was made to the Executive Council, to the effect that if the Amalgamated Society would invest £10,000 of its funds in tools, capital would be forthcoming, if necessary, to enable the men, when formed into a new society, to undertake any amount of work. In consequence of this proposition, coming, as it was stated from a responsible capitalist, a resolution was passed to the following effect:—"That inasmuch as the employers have refused to do the work for the public, the members of the Amalgamated Society determine to undertake it themselves, and to advertise to the same effect in the public newspapers." By the twenty-third rule of the Amalgamated Society, all the members of the society who may be thrown out of employment by this move are entitled to receive 16s. a week. It is not intended, however, to draw upon the deposited fund of £25,000 to support the 3,500 members of their society who will be thrown out, but to levy a special rate upon those members who remain in employ.

The operatives held a meeting on Monday evening, at Stepney, at which Mr. Newton stated that the masters had begun to post notices of closing on the 10th; that in consequence a number of persons not connected with the Amalgamated Society, and who had continued to work overtime, had inquired if they could not co-operate in the movement; and in fact that the determination of the masters to close their works, and to throw out both society men and non-society men, must greatly add to their strength and numbers. In deference to Mr. Penn, the great employer at Greenwich, the council had consented to take the initiative in offering to negotiate with the Central Association.

#### SPECIAL VERDICTS ON COLLIERY AND RAILWAY VICTIMS.

The jury empanelled to inquire into the cause of the Rawmarsh colliery explosion have returned the following verdict, after a lengthened investigation:—"We find that the fifty-two men and boys whose bodies we have viewed, were accidentally killed by an explosion of fire-damp in the Warren Vale Colliery, in the parish of Rawmarsh, in the county of York, in the occupation of Messrs. Charlesworth." The verdict was accompanied by the following remarks:—

The jury, after a long and painful investigation on the unfortunate individuals who lost their lives in the Warren Vale Pit on the 20th of December, having agreed to a verdict of "Accidental Death," feel that, although there is not sufficient evidence for us to return a verdict of manslaughter against any particular person, we should ill discharge our duty if we did not accompany our verdict with an expression of our strong disapprobation of the loose manner in which the works appear to have been conducted at the above pit. We further regard the instructions hitherto given to the men as quite inadequate to the proper supervision and safe working of them; and it certainly does appear to us that it is very desirable that there should be some stringent rules and regulations at every colliery for the better and safer working of the coal mines; and, further, that the proprietors of every mine ought to be held by the Legislature responsible for the efficiency of their agents and superintendents. We express our thanks to Mr. Morton, the Government inspector, Mr. Biram, and other witnesses, for their valuable evidence, which has so materially assisted us in this painful inquiry.

A subscription has been opened for the families of the sufferers. Messrs. Charlesworth, the lessees, have given £250, and Mr. J. C. D. Charlesworth, £50. A meeting was held on Tuesday, at Sheffield, to promote the subscription. A letter from the Rev. William Ross Mahon, rector of Rawmarsh, stated that between £700 and £800 had already been promised. There were 24 widows and 53 children left unprovided for. Mr. Birks moved a resolution to the effect that while the meeting deplored the too great feeling of security indulged in by the managers and workmen employed in the Warren Vale Pit, it was still of opinion that the deep and pressing distress into which so many helpless women and children had been plunged by the explosion constituted an urgent call for benevolence. Mr. Solly seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

On the evening of the 22nd ult., a serious collision took place on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, by which a clerk in the service of the Electric Telegraph Company lost his life. A cattle-train, consisting of forty trucks, and drawn by two engines, was on its way from Tweedmouth to Newcastle. The break van was in the rear, and in it



with the guard, was the unfortunate deceased (Patrick Moreton) and Graham, an inspector of the line. As alleged, the fog and frost impeded the progress of the engines. It managed to reach the Stamford cutting, some two miles from Christon, and its rate of speed did not appear to be more than five or six miles an hour. Some anxiety was entertained lest a passenger-train, following in its ordinary course, would run into them; and a minute or two before the collision the guard of the cattle-train left his position to stop it. He had not got more than twenty yards before he saw the passenger-train coming up. He exhibited his red signal-lamp, but the distance was too short to prevent a collision, which immediately followed. The van was shivered to pieces, and Moreton killed on the spot. In this case, also, the jury have returned a special verdict:—

That the deceased, Patrick Moreton, met his death by a collision of two trains on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and that the collision was owing to the neglect of the company's officers in charge of the first train, to send back a fog or lamp signal to the train following, and further to the neglect of certain officers of the company to supply fog signals to the guard of the first train.

We find the directors and managers of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway guilty of great blame and culpable neglect:—

1. In forwarding an enormous cattle-train immediately preceding a passenger-train, which cattle-train passed Christon-bank when the passenger-train was within one minute of being due.

2. In appointing an unqualified guard to such a train.

3. In appointing only one guard to a double train (250 yards long).

Also we find that the production of the printed instructions by the superintendent, as a proof of the general carefulness of the company's management, appears to us only an attempt on the part of the company's managers to get rid of the responsibility resting on them, and to throw the blame on an unfortunate guard, while, at the price of a few paltry tracts, they get rid of the expense of providing a competent individual, whose sole duty ought to be to see, at least once daily, at some central station, that all parties in charge of a train are provided with proper signals.

If coroner's juries will, in all similar cases, discharge their duties thus, we may hope to attain greater security for life and time.

**NUMEROUS AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.**—Early on Saturday morning, a policeman perceived an unusual glare of light in the premises of Mr. Sparks, a builder in Glasshouse-street, a thoroughfare leading from Royal Mint-street into Rosemary-lane. The constable sprung his rattle, and set about arousing the owners of the surrounding property. So rapidly however, did the fire extend, that before any of the neighbours had time to dress themselves, the whole of Mr. Sparks's premises were in flames. In a short time the brigade engines from Wellclose-square station attended, and were immediately set to work from an abundant supply of water. Before another had time to reach the spot the premises of Mr. Trittner, the scum-boiler, became ignited. The flames then assumed a more dangerous aspect. The fire was quickly attacking the premises of Mr. M. Murphy, the Three Compasses Tavern, as well as those belonging to Mr. Brooks, a builder, and the large soap factory of Messrs. Stevens and Son, in Dock-street. The parish engine next arrived, and was followed by eight others of the London Brigade as well as that of the West of England Company. The firemen laboured in a most praiseworthy manner, and, by conveying the hose through the adjoining premises, and mounting the roofs of some of the lofty buildings near, they were enabled to scatter prodigious streams of water on the blazing pile, but still the work of devastation continued, and the front of the house numbered 11 in the same street became fired, as well as another in Wolf's-place. These premises being let to a number of families, the inmates rushed out in great alarm, carrying with them their children, and every article of furniture they could lay hold of.—The next night two extensive conflagrations happened, nearly at the same hour, on the Surrey side of the water. The first fire commenced at a few minutes before 6 o'clock, in the premises of Mr. T. Tipper, timber merchant, 28, Gravel-lane, Southwark. The most strenuous efforts were made to extinguish the fire immediately on its discovery, but it kept rapidly extending, until piles and layers of timber, covering about 100 square feet, were wrapped in flames. To add to the fears of the neighbours, an extensive mahogany and deal yard belonging to Mr. Rutt, adjoined the premises already blazing so fiercely. Two persons, named Swale and Nott, rushed into a store filled with veneers, which they removed, and by that means saved some thousand pounds' worth of property; for had the veneers not been taken away the flames would have been fed to such an extent that in all probability every house in Bear-lane would have been destroyed. The fireman had barely got the command over this fire, when a policeman arrived with intelligence of another in the Westminster-bridge-road. As many engines as could be spared were taken away, when the fire was found to be at the premises of Mr. Hazeldine, a tobacconist, and Mr. Collins, a betting-office keeper, situate at No. 4, in the before-named road, and nearly facing the Red Lion tavern. The fire could not be extinguished until the premises were completely gutted, and some damage done to the Leopold coffee-house next door.

**THRIVING IN PRISON.**—A woman was recently discharged from one of the Cumberland prisons, who had grown so fat while in durance that the surgeon was afraid she would actually lose the sight of an eye from mere obesity, and he had put a seton, through the back of her neck, to prevent such a catastrophe.

**TURNER THE BELPER MURDERER.**—At the coroner's inquest on Wednesday, the prisoner listened attentively to the evidence given, and then made an extraordinary address, commencing, "Worthy and respected coroner, gentlemen of the jury." The brother of the murdered woman, he stated, had placed an illegitimate child in his (Turner's) care, and on hearing that the father at his death neglected to leave any provision for the child, he went to Mrs. Barnes, and induced her to allow him to take money for it out of the rents he collected. When he called on her on Friday he was in liquor, or "he should not have done the act."

She tantalized me on Friday, and I think some evil disposed person set her mind against me. [Here the prisoner looked hard at a person in the Court, and shook his head at him.] But God is a just God, and the Scriptures say that "no weapon formed against thee shall prosper." There is a just God! But I am sorry I have done it, and that I have to address you on such a serious occasion. But if her life has been taken, she told me she would never pay another shilling for that child. That injured my feelings; and I said, "Mrs. Barnes, I should be sorry for that." She then asked me to give up the bills I had; I said, "No, if you like to call Mr. Bannister in to examine the bills, I'll show them to him, but I shall not give them up unless you will sign them as correct." I said it would be unjust to myself to give up those bills without I had given up one bill for £7, and £6 was afterwards applied for (so we understood him). "Oh," she said, "you can tell me what you like, but perhaps you never paid a shilling for me." All this was very tantalizing. I said, "If you think I have done wrong, go to any of the tradesmen in Derby, and I'll prove I am right;" adding, "I took you to be a lady and a Christian, but I am a man who speaks his mind." And I took up the inkstand in my hand and said, "You have no more religion in your heart than that, or you would not say so!" But, gentlemen, I must cut it short. The charge brought against me is that of wilful murder. There is a just God, who knows under what feelings I was actuated. I was excited at the time, and in liquor; and I am sorry I was driven to such an act. I am now in your hands and in the hands of my country: but there is one thing I know, that there are motives known to God, who knows your hearts and mine, and with him I shall have to decide the subject—

"That all-seeing hand with death shall bring,  
Will make a poor man as well as a king."

The prisoner, who, except in one or two passages, spoke with great collectedness of mind, then sat down. He afterwards said, "She told me the child was mine, but I am innocent of it. Let every man take this to his own heart. Had she treated me patiently and calmly, I should never have done that. She owed me £4 or £5. Place yourself in my place, gentlemen! But there is a just God." The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," and the prisoner was committed to the County Gaol to await his trial at the March Assizes. Before leaving Belper he had an interview with his wife. Even under these circumstances his calmness and self-possession did not forsake him. Judging from his conduct he considers he has committed a justifiable act.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Jan. 7, Two o'clock.

### BURNING OF THE AMAZON AT SEA.

An appalling calamity has taken place. The new royal mail steam ship "Amazon," Captain Symons, which left Southampton on Friday for the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, has been totally consumed by fire, and of 153 persons who were on board her when she left it is feared only 21 have been saved.

The "Amazon" left Southampton at half-past three o'clock on Friday afternoon, and in the Channel experienced strong winds and rain. At a quarter before one on Sunday morning, when the ship was about 110 miles west-south-west of Scilly, a fire broke out suddenly, forward on the starboard side, between the steam chest and the under part of the galley, and shortly after the flames rushed up the gangway which is in front of the foremost funnel. The alarm bell was rung, and Captain Symons rushed on deck in his shirt and trousers. Wet swabs and other loose things were placed on the gratings of the spar deck hatch, and a hose was brought to play on the main deck, but quickly abandoned in consequence of the excessive heat. The deck pump was also kept at work until the men were forced to retire. The wind was blowing half a gale from south-west, and the vessel was going 8½ knots, which was her average rate from the time of departure. Captain Symons ordered some hay between the engine-room crank gratings to be thrown overboard; two trusses were hoisted over the ship's side, but the fire soon ignited the main body, the hencoops on each side, and the paddleboxes; the men were obliged to abandon the deck, and those who could leave were all finally driven from the ship. Many were burnt in their berths, others suffocated, and a great number were drowned in the lowering of the boats.

Mr. Vincent, a midshipman on board the ill-fated bark, has furnished an account, which says:—

The mail boat was lowered, with twenty or twenty-five persons in it, but was immediately swamped and went astern, the people clinging to one another. They were all lost. The pinnace was next lowered, but she hung by the fore tackle, and being swamped the people were all washed out of her. In lowering the second cutter the sea raised her and unhooked the fore tackle, so that she fell down perpendicularly, and all but two of the persons in her were washed out.

Captain Symons was all this time using his utmost exertions to save his passengers and crew. Sixteen men, including two passengers, succeeded in lowering

the life-boat, and about the same time, I (Mr. Vincent), with two men, the steward and a passenger, got into and lowered the dingy. In about half an hour the life-boat took the dingy's people into her, and bore down for the ship with the dingy in tow, but the sea increasing, and being nearly swamped, they were obliged to cast the dingy off and bring the boat-head to sea. The masts went—first the foremast, and then the mizenmast.

About this time a bark passed astern of the lifeboat; we hailed her with our united twenty-one voices, and thought she answered us, but she wore and stood under the stern of the burning vessel, and immediately hauled her wind and stood away again.

The gig with five hands was at this time some little way from us, but the sea was running so high we could render her no assistance, and shortly afterwards lost sight of her.

About four a.m. (Sunday) it was raining heavily, and the wind shifted to the northward; sea confused, but decreasing; put the boat before the sea. At five o'clock the ship's magazine exploded, and about half an hour afterwards the funnels went over the sides and she sunk. At noon we were picked up by the "Marsden," of London, Captain Evans, by whom we were treated in the kindest manner possible.

### DISASTROUS NEWS FROM THE CAPE.

The screw steamer, "Harbinger," arrived yesterday, with papers from the Cape Town to the 2nd of December. We learn from them that the state of affairs in Kafirland had in no way improved. The Kafirs continued their depredations in the lifting of the cattle and burning houses, and occasionally killing the colonists, and in this they were generally assisted by the rebel Hottentots. As yet no check had been given to them by Sir Harry Smith. More troops were required. In one engagement, Lieut.-Col. Fordyce and Lieutenant Carey were killed; Lieut.-Col. Gordon was severely wounded, and Captain Devenish mortally wounded. The public feeling at the Cape was greatly excited. They think there should be a local militia; and that could not be raised without a local government, which the colonists should themselves elect. A large meeting had been held at which an address was adopted, to be presented to her Majesty, praying that the main principles of the constitution may not be altered, but carried into effect without delay. Within half an hour upwards of 400 signatures were attached to it. The colonial delegates—Sir A. Stockenström and Mr. Fairbairn—had arrived. They were received with the most marked demonstrations of respect.

**THE MARCHIONESS OF BATH** begs to inform the remonstrants against Mr. Bennett's appointment, that it is "already made, and cannot be revoked."

**A GREAT REFORM MEETING** was held yesterday evening, by the citizens of Bristol. Mr. Berkeley, M.P., attended, and the ballot was a principal topic.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—In the week ending last Saturday, the number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts was 1,297. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years (1841-50) the average number was 1,185, which, if raised in proportion to the greater amount of population now existing, will be 1,304. From the analysis, it appears that the cases in which the cause of death was regularly certified form a proportion of 81 per cent., and, added to those in which inquests were held, a proportion of 96 per cent. of the whole number. Last week the births of 905 boys and 869 girls, in all 1,774 children, were registered in London. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 was 1,486.

**A DEPUTATION FROM THE NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION** waited on Lord John Russell yesterday at Downing-street. T. M. Gibson, Esq., M.P.; J. W. Fox, Esq., M.P.; T. Bazley, Esq.; E. Swaine, and A. S. Apaland, Esqs.; the Rev. Drs. McKarrow, Beard, and Davidson; the Rev. J. A. Baynes, and the Rev. B. F. Walker (clergyman), were among the deputation. Lord John Russell prefaced his reply with the intimation that he spoke for himself alone, not for the Government. His opinion was that the general policy of the country was to combine literary with religious instruction. Perhaps he might be prejudiced, connected as he was with the British and Foreign Society, but that was his opinion. One thing he saw with great satisfaction was that although there had been a protest by the Society of Friends in Manchester, the great body of the rate-payers there were willing to be taxed for the promotion of education. He hoped they would go on with their scheme, although of course he did not pledge himself to any particular course. He wished them to go on, because he thought that even failure in such a course must do good. For himself, he did not hold that there was any hostility between secular and religious instruction. His opinion was that if the country were to say there must be secular instruction alone, so far from that being hostile to religion, it would only make the pupils more capable of understanding the great truths, and the moral duties, which, although not the Christian religion themselves, yet were important portions of it. Therefore, in any objections he made to this plan, he did not wish to be understood as saying that there was any hostility between secular and religious instruction.

**CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1852.**

The trade this morning is firm, for every article at Monday's rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 2,030 qrs.; Foreign 6,250 qrs. Barley—English, 3,230 qrs.; Foreign, 2,100 qrs. Oats—English, 2,010 qrs.; Irish, 2,060 qrs.; Foreign, 4,970 qrs. Flour—English, 1,090 sacks; Foreign, 1,380 sacks.



From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.  
For every additional Line ..... 0s. 6d.  
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column..... £2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. L., Weymouth."—We have not the account by us, but if a brief narrative of the case be drawn up, we shall have no objection to insert it.

"A Plain Man."—For obvious reasons the lines cannot well be inserted in our paper, but they will be made use of for, and will doubtless answer, the purpose of the writer.

SHAKESPEARE TESTIMONIAL TO Kossuth.—The following penny subscriptions have been received since our last:—Thirteen Workmen in the employ of Mr. Lea, tailor, Swindon; Nine Men and One Woman in Bradford; collected by Mr. George Herbert, Nottingham, 6d.; Six Friends, Lymington; Twenty Persons at Scarborough; Five Sisters at Modbury; collected by Mr. W. Fox, 2s. 1d.

"Noncon," received with heartiest thanks.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1852.

#### SUMMARY.

THE new year! How suggestive is the phrase! Even in ordinary times the arrival of a new year awakens the fancy of the imaginative, and stirs up into momentary vivacity the energies of the dull—stimulates, in most minds, the desire to look ahead, braces up not a few to virtuous resolutions, and is well-fitted to impress upon all some of the gravest lessons of religion. Through what scenes, what changes, what joys, what sorrows, what gains, what losses, what mental and moral discipline, will the year now begun conduct us? It was preceded by many gloomy predictions as to what would prove to be its character. But it opens mildly, at least, if not auspiciously. Let us enter upon it with a firm determination to improve it to the utmost, for ourselves, for our fellows, and for Him who graciously cares for all—then, come what may, we may "possess our souls in patience," and be equally ready to enjoy what is grateful, and to improve what is distasteful, to us.

The forced resignation of Lord Palmerston has rendered necessary, to some extent, the reconstruction of the Cabinet. Other members, it is confidently announced, are anxious to resign, of whom the Marquis of Lansdowne is certainly one. The Premier is on the look out for fresh "elements of strength"—not, however, as may be well surmised, in a popular direction. Sir James Graham and the Duke of Newcastle are supposed to have received offers from his lordship, the result of which will, perhaps, be communicated to a Cabinet Council summoned for to-morrow. Rumour says that "absolute repulse" has been given to the overtures of the Prime Minister, and it now seems very doubtful whether Lord John Russell will succeed in putting his administration into fitting trim for meeting Parliament next month. The system of constructing the Executive of this country from the materials furnished by certain powerful aristocratic families, and by them exclusively, is obviously drawing to a close. It is breaking down under its own weight, and the next Reform of Parliament will certainly give it its *coup de grâce*.

Meanwhile, it is consoling to note that the material interests of the country are not very greatly dependent upon ministerial wisdom or vigour. The quarterly returns of the revenue just published, though exhibiting in several items a comparative decrease, may be interpreted, without any special pleading, as indicative of continuing prosperity. Thus, on the quarter ended January 5, 1852, the Customs show a falling off of £37,193, which is more than accounted for by the further diminution of the sugar duty last July. The Excise shows a decrease, as compared with the same quarter last year, of £162,950—the reason assigned being the good malting season of 1850 and the large arrears of hop-duty then paid into the Exchequer. The Stamps are £32,236 behind hand—not more, however, than was expected, considering the large purchase made in the corresponding quarter of last year, owing to the reduced scale of duties then coming into operation. The Assessed-taxes are less by £737,131, and the Property-tax by £50,774. The first deficit is

easily accounted for—the last is more mysterious. Perhaps it may result from the determination, gradually getting strength, to evade, wherever it is possible, so unfair an impost. The Post Office shows an increase of £94,000, and the net decrease on the ordinary revenue of the quarter is £936,101, diminished, however, to £713,547 by impressed monies and repayment of advances. The returns exhibit for the year an increase in the Customs of £146,189—in the Excise of £89,209—and in the Post Office of £244,000—and a decrease in the Stamps of £162,092; the Assessed-taxes of £796,216, and in the Property-tax of £78,114. The whole decrease on the year, notwithstanding the reductions made both this year and last, amounts to about half a million, to which statement we may add that, in consequence of some retrenchment, it is expected that the surplus of income over expenditure next April will exceed three millions and a half.

The remaining topics of domestic interest are scarcely important enough to require, each one for itself, a separate paragraph. What can we be expected to say of the censorship of the stage, vested in the Lord Chamberlain, and exercised by the Marquis of Breadalbane, in a manner which irritates all the parties concerned? How can we indulge in any minute criticism on the inefficiency of our military equipments, the improvement of which the *Times* appears to regard as worth the £100,000 a month we are destined to pay for the Kafir war—the very contest which is bringing out the extremely ineffective character of our War-office arrangements? We have already, in our first page, commented on the strange relationship of the Rev. Mr. Bennett to his new parishioners; and we need do no more than point attention to, and express commendation of special verdicts of juries given in the recent cases of colliery explosion and railway collision.

We pass on to France. We witness there the re-establishment of the Empire in all but its name, having the sanction, or pretended sanction, of seven and a half millions of votes. Behold Louis Napoleon installed at *Notre Dame*, and taking possession of the Tuilleries! Paris crowds to witness the spectacle, but looks on, from behind a vast array of military, with unequivocal coldness. The usurpation is at length legalized, but the fears of the usurper haunt him still. The press remains in chains—the *cafés* are placed under police surveillance—every utterance of free opinion is repressed. Why is this, if Louis Napoleon really believes himself to be the elect of the great mass of the people? He is now engaged upon the new constitution, and France is content to receive her political rights as a gift from the hands of a perjured prince.

The latest arrival from the United States brings intelligence which, although not political, is startling. A telegraphic communication from Washington to Halifax was brought over the Atlantic by the royal mail steam-ship, "Niagara," to the effect that the Capitol at Washington was in flames, that the valuable library of the Congress had been already destroyed, and that severe frost had rendered all efforts to obtain water for the extinction of the fire utterly fruitless.

#### A.D. 1852.

WE have reached it—the year which general sentiment has marked out for a decisive conflict between monarchies and nationalities. It opens upon us calmly. Nature is blander than usual. Social and commercial prosperity show no visible sign of decay or coming calamity. The political atmosphere of Europe, overcast as undoubtedly it is, is, at present, undisturbed, and, to a superficial observer, exhibits fewer presages of hurricane than it has done for some months past. The mercury is rising. Funds, those sensitive barometers of approaching change in every modern capital, display a decidedly upward tendency. The revolutionary spirit which not long since governments as well as peoples believed to be predominant, and expected to take hideous form ere long, is less distinctly discernible than it was. 1852, after all, does not differ greatly in its introductory passages from its predecessors. Will it realize popular anticipation? Will it prove a year of dread convulsions?

We shall not waste our own time, nor that of our readers, in a vain attempt to answer these queries. We are by no means satisfied that the collision between might and right which all men see to be inevitable has been postponed to any great distance by the military revolution achieved in France; but neither do we see above the horizon any well-defined likelihood of a trial of strength between the two contending parties. We will not, therefore, strain our eyes by endeavouring to peer into the future. Dim uncertainty overshadows it. Our attention may be more profitably confined to things present. A rapid glance at our actual position is both legitimate and timely. At such a season as this it is worth while to know where we are.

The continent claims our first notice. Two

elements are there in presence of each other—organized physical force, under the direction of a few powerful families, and a pervading sense of the rights due to humanity and intelligence. Need we say that they are in direct antagonism to each other, although, just now, the last sullenly succumbs to the first? The force of the former is compact—that of the latter, diffused. But there are conditions attaching to each which determine with certainty the eventual triumph and permanent establishment of that power which is at present overborne. Military rule, besides being ruinously expensive, is perpetually liable to explosion in the hands of those who resort to it; while public intelligence is evermore increasing, and, on the continent, at least, penetrates more or less the armies made use of to suppress it. In Russia, at this moment, the autocrat is seemingly all-powerful. Austria, made up of several heterogeneous nationalities, is kept together under the sway of one imperial sceptre by bayonets and the favour of the Emperor Nicholas. Her finances are hopelessly embarrassed. Her expenses greatly exceed her income. Bankruptcy stares her in the face. Her people everywhere are discontented; for, the iron of oppression has entered into their soul. Her immense army cannot safely be diminished, rapidly as it is eating up all her resources. Prussia, her rival, with more material wealth, has also to contend against more advanced intelligence. Stealthily, but gradually, the government is overthrowing the few popular institutions that remain, and engendering amongst the people a spirit of revenge which merely "bides its time" to slake its thirst in blood. France has sanctioned a usurping dictator, who, while he courts the populace, presses with stern severity upon the middle classes, and whose policy of repression is fast hurrying him on to a day when the fullest account will be exacted from him. The minor states of Germany, those of Rome and Naples, and the two kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, are under governing authority which their respective subjects, so far at least as they care for the rights of man, regard with alienation, contempt, and secret designs of revenge. Despotism enlarges its borders, and grows more insolent in its demands. Immense armies unemployed cannot remain much longer inactive. The old balance of power has become a fiction. England is nearly isolated—and there are not a few who forebode an active combination of the great continental powers to humble her in the dust.

At home, uncertainty is still the predominating element. We scarcely know from day to day whether we have, or have not, a Cabinet Ministry. The Russell administration, never strong, is weakened by internal dissensions. Its chief has pledged himself to a Reform Bill, thereby exciting expectations which he is plainly unwilling to satisfy. One course only is open to him, and to that he seems to be incurably averse. Difficulties thicken around him. Our foreign relations are in a ticklish state. Even with the United States of America we have dashed into a needless diplomatic quarrel. The Parliamentary session approaches. The Caffre war will have to be paid for—the Income-tax to be renewed or abandoned—the projected Reform measure to be broached, discussed, and, if possible, settled. A general election is in the back ground, which, under the present system, every one knows to be a "mockery, a delusion, and a snare." Here are elements enough of political agitation. The year will probably be one of excitement for us—possibly, whilst we are discussing home questions, foreign affairs of paramount importance may thrust themselves, unwelcome, on our notice.

Ecclesiastically considered, our position is that of compromise. We have a law which it took five months to pass, designed for the suppression of titles conferred upon Church dignitaries by the Pope of Rome—which law, however, we suffer to be violated with impunity. We have hostile parties in the Establishment, denouncing each other with the utmost vehemence, but both adhering to the same communion. We have a multitude of voluntary sects, who, for the present, to a great extent, tacitly acquiesce in the continuance of a law-church by which they are ignored. We have almost daily exhibitions of the absurdities inseparably connected with our State-church system, upon which, however, the press refuses to comment, and which the conforming classes of society tamely accept as inevitable. We have a Protestant Alliance which intends to make a vigorous attack upon Maynooth College, fortunately forgetting that the attack of one endowment will certainly bring under discussion the fundamental principle of all. And we have an Anti-state-church Association, willing to exert itself to the utmost in enlightening the minds of the people; but looked coldly upon by the greater number of those, an accurate knowledge of whose principles it is anxious to diffuse.

The material and trading interests of the country, as we have already intimated, look somewhat brighter. The revenue accounts indicate an increase, rather than diminution, of the average



prosperity of last year. The money market is easy, and likely to become yet easier. The funds display no tendency to a withdrawal of commercial confidence. All the reports from the seats of manufacturing industry are cheerful—even the farmers are encouraged, from the depths of their despair, to look up and inquire if peradventure there is hope for them. The picture, however, is not all bright. The threatened strike of the engineering operatives having been abandoned by the men, is to be enforced by the masters. In other words, the latter have resolved upon the alternative of bringing the differences between them and their workmen to an issue, or putting a stop to their work on the 10th inst.

Thus opens A.D. 1852. The elements out of which its staple is destined to be wrought, are not those which promise peace and security. Neither patriot nor politician can contemplate them without some solicitude. To human apprehension, there is cause enough for misgiving. To the religious mind there is the consolation arising from a belief that the God of justice and of mercy is supreme. "Clouds and darkness may be round about him, but righteousness and judgment are the basis of his throne."

#### THE CAPITAL AND LABOUR FEUD.

It was not the least important event of the memorable year 1851, that within a few days of its expiration a contest arose between the employers and the employed in one of the greatest of our industrial interests. It was an event of sad-denning significance, as well as of threatening aspect. For in the Great Exhibition of the previous summer, there was no department in which English wealth and workmanship were better represented—none in which our material superiority was more strikingly displayed and explained—than that of works of machinery and engineering. And by no class of men was the great lesson of that spectacle more likely to be read and pondered than by those whose capital and labour had contributed those specimens. If the employers and employed in the engineering trade were not penetrated, as they wandered through the north-west apartments of the Crystal Palace, with a sense of their inter-dependence and mutual necessity, it was hopeless to expect any intellectual advantage, any moral benefit, any social consolidation, to result from that magnificent display of constructive art; for the masters and men of that branch of our manufactures are the *élite* of their respective classes—the former wealthy, self-made, and generally much respected by their people; the latter, as a body, highly intelligent, sober, and comparatively well-paid. Yet, within three or four months of the closing of that Temple of Industry and Peace, these two classes are found in close and resolute combination against each other.

The first intimation received by the public of this dispute, was conveyed by an advertisement, emanating from a "Central Association of Manufacturing Engineers," giving notice of their intention to discharge all their hands, if, on the 31st of December last, the hands of any one factory should turn out. The meaning of this was, that in May last, the workmen of Messrs. Hibbert and Platt, of Oldham, had made certain demands. These demands related in part to the dismissal of an obnoxious overseer, and in part to the employment of untrained labourers at the machines, and to the hours of work. To these demands Messrs. Hibbert and Platt acceded; stipulating, in addition, that the latter of the above-named demands be made on other employers. The engagement was not to be fully enforced, however, until Christmas; and before the arrival of that period, the Lancashire employers had concerted together to prevent its being enforced at all. Hence the notice given above. The "Amalgamated Society of Operative Engineers, Machinists, &c.," then comes on the stage. This association, originally of the nature of a benefit club, had advanced to the treatment of questions affecting the trade generally; and had undertaken to present to other employers the requirements assented to by the Oldham firm. But the society, unlike Messrs. Hibbert's workmen, confined itself to two specific objects—firstly, "the abolition of systematic overtime;" secondly, "the discontinuance of piece-work." So long ago as September, 1850, sixty delegates had agreed to make these demands, and out of 12,000 members of the society, all but sixteen voted in their confirmation. The notice given by the masters seemed to imply the intention of the society's men to strike—but this they disavowed; they intended only that such as agreed to these terms should discontinue work at the expiration of the ten hours to which they desired the working day to be limited; and they disclaimed also, with an earnestness which nothing has been adduced to discredit, any approach to intimidation or conspiracy in carrying out their resolution.

That they had a perfect right, moral and legal, to pursue this course, if they thought proper, no one will presume to deny. We are prepared to

say more. We think the first of their demands entitled to, at least, the sympathy of the public; and the second may be more reasonable than at first appears. Long hours of labour are not confined to shopkeepers' and dressmakers' assistants. The evil obtains, more or less, in all branches of industry as well as of commerce—especially in mechanical works and printing-offices. The nominal hours of work in these establishments differ very considerably from the actual. From six till six, or eight till eight, may be the rule—from six till ten, or eight till twelve, even longer, is an exception so frequent as to become a practice. No doubt, over-work cannot be always avoided—a pressure of business must be borne, even at the sacrifice of a week's domestic comfort. But where insufficient capital or niggard expenditure on the part of an employer confines his hands to narrow apartments and scanty material, protracted toil—which means, blasted health, deserted homes, dissipated habits—is made to atone for the deficiency. The men who combine for their own protection against this practice—who insist on being permitted, for themselves, to earn less, and enjoy more—seem to deserve the encouragement of all who believe that man is worthier than the stuff on which he works, and human happiness of greater moment than the creation of wealth. The demand for the abolition of piece-work certainly sounds like a demand for equalization of wages. But every one who has served his apprenticeship to a handicraft, knows that even in trades that have a scale of prices, the earnings of the workman are very much at the mercy of a master, or, more commonly, a middle-man—the more profitable pieces of work being given to an apprentice or day-worker; the less profitable, to the piece-hand, who may thus fail, however diligent and skilful, to make a decent bill by Saturday night. The engineers and machinists, however, have not even a scale—individual workmen take or reject a piece of work at the rate proffered—they may, therefore, be acting on a sagacious sense of self-interest in preferring to be paid for their labour by the measurement of time.

But while defending the right of the operatives to make what terms they can with their employers, and admitting that these particular demands may be reasonable and right, we do not at once approve of their resolution to enforce them at the risk of a suspension of labour. The three or four thousand members of the society who stop work, may as certainly necessitate the dismissal of ten times that number, as the refusal of one of their steam-engines to supply motive-power would bring to a stand the whole array of lathes, drills, and hammers. On those thirty thousand artisans and labourers, a hundred thousand women and children may be dependent for bread. Strikes rarely, or never, answer the end proposed. They inevitably devour, in non-productive consumption, much of that wealth which would otherwise be distributed as the reward of creative labour. They exacerbate and impoverish the operative, irritate and terrify the employer. Capital has this great advantage over labour—it can at any time transfer itself to other scenes, and obtain fresh materials. Labour is immobile, diffused, unintelligent—stands and rots upon its native soil. Such considerations should "give us pause" when engaged in the assertion of even the clearest rights; and counsel to the abeyance of all but moral obligations. On the employers, however, a part at least of this heavy responsibility now rests. They have struck against their men. They have taken the initiative of aggression. It is the men who have a claim to credit for discretion and forbearance—and they are the more entitled to praise, because those virtues seldom accompany the consciousness of numerical strength.

And the men find the reward of those virtues in the opportunity for their exercise in a higher degree, and on an exemplary stage. The "Amalgamated Society" is in possession of £25,000. This sum would, according to the rule of previous strikes, go to sustain those who are thrown upon the streets. At very diminished ratios, helped by sympathetic contributions, and eked out by private resources, it would disappear in a few weeks. A wise and benevolent capitalist has suggested to the Council, the investment of a moiety of this fund in the establishment of a factory in which the turn-outs should perform the orders that they may be able to procure; and he offers a large sum on loan for the promotion of this enterprise. The Council accept this offer—and, unless all the proprietors of machinery in the country league with the manufacturing engineers against the operatives—which is scarcely possible—the great experiment will be made of a co-operative manufactory. In the success of such experiments lies, we are convinced, the solution of the great industrial controversy of which this dispute is only one of many manifestations. It is not a quarrel about the hours and wages of work, in which the Central and the Amalgamated Associations are engaged—it is a part of the great feud between capital and labour. The resolute and yet moderate demeanour of both

parties only brings out this fact the more clearly. If these masters and men cannot agree, the relation of employers and employed must want a new and sound bottom. Combination laws on the one side, and strikes on the other, only push the hour of that settlement further back. But come it must and will. We listen with intense interest to every sound of its approaching footsteps. We earnestly hope this pending dispute may tend to convert the feud into an indissoluble friendship—by resolving into one, by placing in the same hands, the rival interests of capital and labour.

We had something more to say on this theme. We intended to have pointed out the necessity for organising into a permanent institution, that court of arbitration to which the operatives profess themselves willing to submit; and the necessity, also, for precise and periodical statistics of the facts that constitute the balance of supply and demand in the labour market. But we have exceeded our space for this week.

#### ECCLIASTICAL AND AGRARIAN TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

The *Tablet* has chalked out a programme of labours to be undertaken by the Catholic Defence Association, that would lead us to expect extraordinary efforts on the part of that body for the new year. The Protestant Church Establishment is to be among the first questions which are to be pressed upon the attention of Parliament; then precautions are to be taken that the mortmain committee of last session be not followed up with any attempt to deal with the question of charitable trusts, and to touch the property of the church. The sub-committee to consider the question of proselytism must be active; the state of the workhouses, as regards morality and religion, must be attended to; the suggestions made by the Synod of Thurles with regard to the national education system are to be as far as possible carried out. The condition and treatment of Irish emigrants are to have the attention of the association; and finally, the land question—the social grievances of the people—are to form part of the objects of the defenders.

Credible accounts of the progress of agrarian conspiracy read a terrible comment on the Government policy which excites ecclesiastical agitation at the very moment that social difficulties were beginning to yield. The outrage on Mr. Eastwood, in the county of Louth, might not originate in agrarian discontents, as it was accompanied by robbery. It is stated, however, that the unfortunate gentleman has expired of his wounds; and that a conspiracy for the murder of Mr. Fortescue, a landlord of the same county, has been discovered. The *Newry Examiner* says:—

We have been informed on the best authority that within the last few days Mr. Fortescue has received information, upon which the fullest reliance can be placed, that a conspiracy has been organized for his assassination, and the sum of £50 collected for the purpose of having the hellish project carried into execution. Now we are aware that a recent valuation of Mr. Fortescue's property has led to a misunderstanding between him and a number of his tenants, they conceiving that the valuation was too high as an estimate for rents, taking into account the permanently depressed prices of agricultural produce; but we cannot for an instant believe that this is the origin of the conspiracy to which we have alluded, and it would be a libel upon such a respectable body of men as reside on his estate to impute to them the guilt of such an atrocious and revolting. Mr. Fortescue drove from Ravenhill-park, on Thursday, to the union workhouse, near Dundalk, a distance of five miles, guarded in his carriage by two men armed with guns.

The *Northern Whig* confirms the rumour of conspiracy, and adds:—

The gentleman here referred to is the proprietor of Ravenhill, and bears the reputation of being one of the best landlords in Ireland. The property was in a very bad state when it came into his hands; and Mr. Fortescue has done much to improve it, and elevate the condition of the tenantry. He is said to be greatly respected by men of all classes. We fear much that, making a trade on the bad reputation which the district of country where the recent outrages occurred has gained, parties who live by such evil means are getting up these secret proceedings. It is not the first time such machinations were resorted to by scoundrels who traded in blood-money. From what we have heard of Mr. Fortescue's character from unimpeachable authority, and of the respect the people entertain for him, we can give no other interpretation of this occurrence. But there is all the more necessity for a rigorous exercise of the law.

The *Fermanagh Mail* mentions a gratifying instance of considerate conduct on the part of a purchaser under the Encumbered Estates Commission:—

A portion of the Belmore property, situate in this county, was recently sold in the Encumbered Estates Court, and of one of the lots, lying a short distance from this town on the Sligo-road, Edward Irvine, Esq., of Leeds, became the purchaser. Immediately upon getting possession, Mr. Irvine appointed our townsman, George Wood, Esq., his agent, and we are credibly informed by several of the tenants who repeated their visits to our office for that purpose, that Mr. Irvine paid them a visit personally; told them that it was his intention to continue them in their holdings at rents which they would be able to pay; and not only this, but he would also give them every encouragement to mind their farms, by compensating for draining, manuring, and fencing; and, in order to contribute as much as possible to their domestic comfort, if any of them should build on his property either dwelling or office house, he would slate them, or pay them for their improvements.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid, dated Dec. 27, mention that a circumstance which occurred at the dinner given by Lord Howden, to celebrate the birth of the Princess of Asturias, has given rise to much conversation and many surmises in political circles. In one of the speeches made by Lord Howden, his lordship observed, that he drank to "the stability of the Spanish monarchy, and that of the constitutional institutions of the country, which ought to be inseparable, and which were both necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the Spanish people." This was said at a moment when everyone was expecting a sort of miniature *coup d'état* in Madrid, when the Cortes are closed *sine die*, and when each day the seizure of a newspaper occurs, and it was doubtless said with a marked intention. It was observed that the President of the Council looked rather black, but at the moment said nothing, for the speech was answered by the Marquis of Miraflores, who eulogized Lord Howden, but made no political allusions. At last, though not called on to say anything, and indeed quite *apropos des bottes*, up started M. Bravo Murillo, who uttered a fervent ejaculation, expressing his hope that England would assist in strengthening the thrones of the world—thus alluding to one part of Lord Howden's speech, but not saying a word about "constitutional institutions." There were two or three Progressives at table who remarked this immediately, and who have not been backward in commenting upon it since.

The *Gazette* of the 29th contains a letter of congratulation addressed by General Repartero to the Queen. This letter has been severely commented on in the military circles, where any allusion to the rights of the people is considered as little short of high treason. "Madame," says the letter, "Heaven has heard the vows of all good Spaniards, and has vouchsafed efficacious aid in that critical hour in which a princess was born for the continuance of the line of succession to the monarchy, a monarchy surrounded with institutions which, while they enlarge the prerogatives of the Crown, render them compatible with the rights of the people."

## AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

The constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, is now completely and formally revoked. The imperial edicts of August last abolished the provisions of the constitution—a decree issued on the 1st inst. abrogates the *fundamental rights* guaranteed. It is declared in one of two decrees published in the *Vienna Zeitung*, that—

In pursuance of our ordinance of 20th August, 1851, the constitution promulgated by the patent of March 4, 1849, has been submitted to a thorough examination by our ministry and our imperial council.

Since, according to the results of this investigation, the said constitution neither agrees in its fundamental principles with the situation of the Austrian imperial state, nor is capable of execution in the totality of its provisions, we find ourselves, after anxious consideration of all the facts, compelled by our duty as regent hereby to declare the said constitution of March 4, 1849, null and void.

The equality of all subjects before the law, as well as the abolition of peasant service and bondage, and the duties formerly connected therewith (for which compensation has been adjudged to feudal proprietors), is expressly confirmed.

In order to be able to attain to those institutions, which are calculated to satisfy the requirements of our different peoples; and to fulfil the conditions of the welfare of all classes of the same, and in order also to fortify our government, and secure the unity and power of our state, we shall abide in the path of experience, proving the exact necessities of the empire, and from time to time shall issue suitable organic laws.

The second decree is as follows:—

We, Franz Joseph, &c.

In the patent of March 4, 1849, a number of specific political rights were announced and attributed to the inhabitants of the archduchy of Austria, above and below the Enns, of Salzburg, Styria, Illyria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukovina, Dalmatia, &c. These, with the scheme of a constitution published at the same date, have been subjected to a careful consideration.

In consequence of reasons become known to us upon hearing the opinions of our ministers and our Reichsrath, we have seen fit to annul the said patent of March 4, 1849, and with it the fundamental rights then attributed to the inhabitants of the crown lands aforesaid.

In so far as special alterations have not already been made in the separate heads of that enumeration of rights we reserve to ourselves the liberty to regulate the same by means of particular laws.

We declare, however, expressly by the present patent, that we will uphold and protect every lawfully recognised ecclesiastical and religious society, in the enjoyment of the right of public worship, as well as in the administration of its interior affairs; and further, in the unmolested possession of its institutions for carrying out worship, instruction, and benevolence, always supposing them to be conformable to the laws of the empire.

Given, &c., at Vienna, Dec. 31, 1851.

Baron Krauss has at length retired from the post of Finance Minister. The Emperor has addressed a very flattering autograph letter to the Baron, which, after thanking him for "his distinguished services under circumstances of extreme difficulty," he creates him a member of the Reichsrath, and gives him the Grand Cross of the order of St. Leopold. Baron Krauss's resignation is attributed to various causes, but one of the Emperor's principal reasons for accepting it certainly was, the general and strongly expressed feeling that "he had an unlucky hand."

The monied world are unanimously of opinion that his successor, M. de Baumgartner, is totally unequal to the arduous task of restoring the sunken credit of Austria.

The German Diet, in its sitting of the 31st ult., decided on the suppression and sale of the federal fleet, Austria proposed to form the German navy in three divisions, to be commanded respectively by Austrians, Prussians, and Germans of other states. Prussia opposed this arrangement, and the above final resolution was adopted.

## PERSIA.

The *French Debate* has a letter containing the particulars of the late crisis at Teheran. Mirza Agasoi, formerly preceptor of Mohammed Schah, who had long enjoyed unlimited power, was, on the death of that sovereign, stripped of his authority, and sent to Bagdad, where he has since died. On the accession of Nasr-ed-Din-Shah, present King of Persia, he was replaced by Mirza Tagui-Khan, said to be an able man, and, according to Eastern notion, something of a reformer. Like his predecessor, he was invested with unbounded authority, governing in the name of his Sovereign. Whatever the cause, on the 18th November, this man was summoned to the presence of the King, deposed from office, and orders were given to strangle him on the spot. The servants of the court precipitated themselves upon him, the fatal cord was already round his neck, when, at the intercession of some high dignitaries who had witnessed the proceeding, his life was spared to give him time to make up his accounts. He found means to make known his situation to the Russian minister, who came to his aid with guards. The people, however, ratified the *coup d'état*, drove away the guards, pillaged the minister's house, and never left him until he had been loaded with irons, and lodged in the fortress of Kochan, an oriental Ham.

## AMERICA.

The following telegraphic despatch, *via* Halifax, was received at Liverpool on Monday evening:—

Washington, Dec. 24, 9 a.m.

The Capitol is in flames. The fire was discovered about daylight this morning. Already the valuable library of Congress is destroyed. Weather cold and frosty, water scarce, and impossible to use engines.

There is no political news beyond the fact, that the President has declined to lay before Congress the precise instructions communicated by his cabinet to the minister at London, touching the Nicaragua affair; and that Henry Clay has resigned his seat in the Senate.

The "Europe," which carried out the news of the French *coup d'état*, did not arrive at New York till the 23rd, having to put in at Halifax through heavy gales. The intelligence created a sensation on the New York Stock Exchange.

California is agitated by a project for dividing the State, with the object of introducing slavery into the southern division. The mines continued as productive as ever, and the vine-growers were manufacturing an immense quantity of wine and brandy.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The number of works printed in all languages at Paris during 1851, was 7,350; and during the last ten years, 64,668. In 1851, there were also printed 485 musical works, 1,014 engravings and lithographs, and 133 maps and plans.

The Romans are highly amused at their *quondam* arch-enemy, Oudinot, who re-established the inquisition, and whose bust figures amongst the effigies in the Capitol, being now safe in *quod* himself, and subjected to the humiliation of seeing General Vaillant grasp the marshal's *baton* in his stead.

It is related, that upon the arrival at Naples of the intelligence of the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, his Majesty King Ferdinand testified his joy by embracing the officer who brought this congenial intelligence, and conferred upon him a step of promotion in the Guards the very next day.

The *Constitutionale* of Florence mentions a most daring robbery which was committed in the cathedral there on the 21st ult. The thieves not only robbed an altar, dedicated to the Virgin, of all the gold, silver, and precious stones it contained, but had the audacity to melt down the precious metals on the spot, in order to carry them off more easily.

A correspondent of *Kuhn's Europa* writes from Dresden that a number of humorous drawings, sketched by the pencil of Schiller, and accompanied by descriptions in his own hand, have been found in the possession of a Swabian family, with whom the great poet became acquainted during his residence at Loschwitz.

Madame Schroeder-Devrient, now Baroness von Beck, the celebrated prima donna of the Dresden opera, who was charged with being implicated in the last insurrection in that city, has been pardoned by the King of Saxony, on condition of her paying the costs of the proceedings against her.

The retirement of Lord Palmerston became known at Vienna on Christmas day, and excited so much satisfaction in the Austrian Cabinet that a special number of the *Wiener Zeitung* was printed next day to communicate the fact.

A man, named Humpf, has been arrested in Vienna for carrying on a strange sort of commerce. He bought children at about nine florins a piece, to take to London as street-musicians, and was embarking with about twenty of them when the police laid hands on him.

The Swedish Academy has elected Professor Hagberg, the translator of Shakspeare, in place of the deceased Bishop Kullberg. The great prize of the

academy has this year been conferred on a poem entitled "Regnar Lodbrok," written by Thelma Knös, a daughter of the late Professor Knös.

The Czar is looking well to his army. The *St. Petersburg Journal* contains the promotion of forty officers to the grades of general, and thirteen to that of lieutenant-general.

The Protestant Bishopric of Jerusalem, which was founded ten years since, under the protection of England and of Prussia, having become vacant, will be now filled by a prelate chosen by the King of Prussia. M. Valentiner, a Schleswig ecclesiastic, who had been obliged to quit his country in consequence of political events, has been selected for the post.

The Californian expedition to the Sandwich Islands appears to have been abandoned for the present. The brig "Fremont," which was purchased for the purpose, had been sold at a loss of 15,000 dollars.

## MR. HUME, SIR H. WARD, AND THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

It will be recollected that at the time we were condemning the military executions in Hungary, under the Austrian Government, there were twenty-one executions in Cephalonia by military courts, ordered by the Lord High Commissioner. Inquiry into the conduct of the British Commissioner, in these transactions, was demanded by Mr. Hume, and refused. The veteran reformer has received information of later occurrences, acting on which he writes to the public press, saying, "If, in addition to the executions, there is to be allowed unlimited imprisonment for life to political offenders, on the simple will and pleasure of Sir H. G. Ward, I must submit that it becomes the British nation to demand a strict inquiry into all these proceedings. It is my intention, as I have given notice, to demand inquiry into the causes of the great sacrifice of life under the government of Sir H. G. Ward; and in the meantime, I hope the public sympathy may be obtained in behalf of the oppressed and suffering inhabitants of the Ionian Republic by British misrule."

The Protector of the Ionian Republic is anticipating inquiry by setting his house in order. He dissolved the Parliament on the 22nd ult., and issued a proclamation, of which the following is an abstract:—

After reciting that the object her Britannic Majesty has in view in dissolving the Parliament is a modification of the existing constitution, seeing that the reforms introduced two years ago in the constitution of 1817 have utterly failed in producing the good effects anticipated, the Lord High Commissioner declares that it is her Majesty's desire to see a well-regulated system of constitutional liberty established in the islands, and that he is consequently authorized to propose certain modifications to the next Parliament, with a view to remove whatever stands in the way of the fair operation of the late constitutional changes, "provided always the result of the next elections be an Assembly disposed to accept her Majesty's liberal concessions in a proper spirit." The modifications proposed are—1st. The substitution of an annual for a biennial session, in order thus to put an end to the dissensions between the Senate and the Assembly concerning the constitutional right of the Senate to make regulations having the force of law, during the recess, with the consent of the Lord High Commissioner; 2ndly, the modification of those articles which regulate the present organization of the Senate, in order to increase the responsibility of its members and to regulate its duties; 3rdly, the addition of a fifth judge to the Supreme Council of Justice, in order to enable that body to decide all cases by an absolute majority, instead of by the casting vote of the President of the Senate and the Lord High Commissioner; 4thly, the permission to introduce a bill for the better regulation of the powers of the local government; 5thly, the substitution of powers defined by an act of Parliament for those now exercised under the name of the high police, in virtue of article 4, section 2, chap. 7, of the constitution which the Lord High Commissioner will recommend Her Majesty to abrogate, provided the Ionian Parliament be disposed to join with him in the adoption of measures "which the experience of the last two years has proved to be indispensable." "These," continues the document, "are the great and pacific changes which a powerful Sovereign offers a people under her protection, at a time when popular rights, rapidly and violently obtained in 1849, are as rapidly disappearing all over Europe. The Lord High Commissioner adds that, although he has very extensive powers for the purpose of upholding the rights of Her Britannic Majesty, and punishing those who might presume to infringe them, still he trusts the next Parliament will cordially co-operate with the Senate for the good of the country, but declares that should that not be the case, or should new insurrections break out, the responsibility of the consequence shall lie with the people, not with him.

THE CONVICT MUTINY AT WOOLWICH broke out afresh on Tuesday (yesterday week). On the return of the convicts on board the "Warrior" convict-ship to dinner, they rushed down and took possession of two of the decks, defying the guards or any of the military to come near them. Captain Stopford was immediately communicated with, and the guards of the Artillery and Marines called on board. Some of them, armed with drawn cutlasses, then went below and brought up and heavily ironed thirty-eight of the most outrageous, and disarmed them of the knives, forks, and sharpened files, of which they had by some means become possessed. Twenty of the convicts were, in the course of the afternoon, conveyed to London, and safely secured in Millbank Penitentiary; and the other eighteen the next day. The other convicts resumed their labour as usual, but from information Captain Whitty received, he considered it necessary that seven other convicts should be flogged, as an example to the others.



## THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th January, 1851 and 1852, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED JANUARY 5th,			
	1851.	1852.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs .....	18,614,800	18,781,069	166,269	....
Excise .....	18,003,961	18,093,170	89,209	....
Stamps .....	4,095,641	5,933,549	1,837,908	....
Taxes .....	4,860,178	5,563,923	703,745	....
Property Tax .....	5,385,037	5,304,923	80,114	....
Post-office .....	220,000	1,064,000	844,000	....
Crown Lands .....	166,000	150,000	16,000	....
Miscellaneous .....	178,558	172,341	6,217	....
Total Ordinary Revenue .....	48,616,949	48,042,914	574,035	1,052,753
Imprest and other Monies .....	691,447	643,410	48,037	....
Repayments of Advances .....	708,618	802,943	94,325	....
Total Income .....	50,016,814	49,489,267	527,547	1,100,770
Deduct Increase .....	....	....	573,733	....
Decrease on the Year .....	....	....	....	527,047

	QUARTERS ENDED JAN. 5th,			
	1851.	1852.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs .....	4,596,705	4,559,512	37,193	....
Excise .....	3,715,920	3,553,970	161,950	....
Stamps .....	1,450,721	1,497,485	46,764	....
Taxes .....	1,923,053	1,185,923	737,131	....
Property Tax .....	418,730	367,956	50,774	....
Post-office .....	152,000	246,000	94,000	....
Crown Lands .....	60,000	40,000	20,000	....
Miscellaneous .....	20,391	30,574	10,183	....
Total Ordinary Revenue .....	12,346,500	11,410,419	936,081	1,040,384
Imprest and other Monies .....	132,246	117,545	14,701	....
Repayments of Advances .....	135,116	372,371	237,255	....
Total Income .....	12,613,862	11,900,335	713,527	1,054,985
Deduct Increase .....	....	....	341,438	....
Decrease on the Quarter .....	....	....	....	713,547

Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th of Jan., 1851 and 1852.

INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDED JAN. 5th,	
	1851.	1852.
Customs .....	4,596,705	4,559,512
Excise .....	3,715,920	3,553,970
Stamps .....	1,450,721	1,497,485
Taxes .....	1,923,053	1,185,923
Property Tax .....	418,730	367,956
Post-office .....	152,000	246,000
Crown Lands .....	60,000	40,000
Miscellaneous .....	20,391	30,574
Imprest and other Monies .....	132,246	117,545
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, &c. ....	98,169	78,704
Repayments of Advances .....	135,116	372,371
To Cash brought to this Account, being Savings on account of Annuities and Pensions, Salaries and Allowances, and Diplomatic Services, from July 5, 1838, to January 5, 1850 .....	....	11,929,392
	12,613,862	12,000,055
CHARGE.	QUARTERS ENDED JAN. 5th,	
	1851.	1852.
Permanent Debt .....	5,789,577	5,761,804
Terminable Annuities .....	577,667	....
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund .....	....	569,558
Sinking Fund .....	665,788	744,753
Civil List .....	99,010	99,195
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund .....	567,599	251,187
For Advances .....	198,204	315,643
Total Charge .....	8,117,865	7,840,140
Surplus .....	4,507,151	4,159,915
	12,625,016	12,000,055
The surplus revenue, at 10th Oct., 1851, after providing for the charge of that Quarter, was .....	....	259,108
To which is to be added the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, above stated, in the present Quarter .....	....	4,159,915
	....	4,419,023
The amount issued in the Quarter ended January 5, 1852, in part of the sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services .....	....	4,228,480
The surplus revenue, after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, and for the payment of Supply Services in Great Britain in the Quarter ended Jan. 5, 1852 .....	....	190,543

THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE THAMES.—The workmen engaged in sinking the foundation of the new bridge over the Thames, between Ranelagh-wharf and the Red House, Battersea, are making rapid progress. Already the piles for the piers of the centre span have been nearly all driven, and the coffer dams completed. The waste ground to the eastward of the garden belonging to the Chelsea Hospital, and which at one time formed a portion of the famous Ranelagh-gardens, but which is now little better than a morass, is being filled in and sub-drained, by means of large pipes and sewers, in order to form the approaches to the new bridge.

## LITERATURE.

## THE PERIODICALS (JANUARY.)

THE appearance of three Quarterlies on our table induces us to waive an exordium, and to betake ourselves at once to an examination of their contents and those of their literary fellows. Taking up, therefore, in the first instance, the CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW, we find it, as usual, respectably got up, though marked by a gravity of which its grey-coloured covers are a fitting type. The article which has the most interest for us is one devoted to what may be designated the Denison, the Secular, and the Richson educational movements. The writer leaves untouched the great question underlying the whole case, inasmuch as men's minds "are becoming more settled and made up," in the conviction "that the Voluntary system, in which so far trust has almost exclusively been placed, has signally failed, and must be trusted no longer." It is, however, admitted, that there is in many districts a greater amount of school accommodation than is required, and that a great impediment exists in the indisposition, or unwillingness of parents, to send their children to schools. The great difficulty, however, is stated to be that arising from difference in creed; and it is said that, having created it the Church of England ought to take the lead in its removal. Of the plan of Mr. Denison, who, "evidently has no bowels for any except those who agree with him," it is said:—

"Except that it recognises the right of the State to apply the Parliamentary grant for the benefit of all denominations—a concession which some of Mr. Denison's party are still too bigoted to make, and which he himself, unless we are mistaken, has only lately avowed—Mr. Denison's 'Outline of a Plan' is just such an one as might have been expected from a champion whom even the National Society has happily at length disavowed—an 'Outline' which is never likely to receive the approbation of the country or even of the Church, and which, thank God, there is not the most remote probability will ever be filled up."

The secular scheme is found to be "the most unjust and tyrannical proceeding, the most complete violation of the rights of conscience and religious liberty, the most unscrupulous abuse of ancient endowments, ever imagined. For it would not only be forcing a very large body of the people to contribute a rate for the support of that which they abhor—namely, secular instruction apart from religion—but making it impossible for them even at their own expense, to have schools after their own liking; and, even more than this, wresting to a purpose, the very opposite to that for which they were given, large sums of money contributed from time to time on the express condition of certain trusts being performed." Steering between "the extreme of bigotry" and "the extreme of latitudinarianism," Mr. Richson's bill is, with the exception of some points, on which modifications are suggested, warmly welcomed and supported. The proposal to exclude distinctive religious doctrines from schools to be built by local rate, is regarded as presenting an insurmountable objection; and here we meet with what certainly had escaped our notice at the time, it being stated that the Bishop of Manchester in his charge argues "if a school is built by rate for a workhouse, a lunatic asylum, or a jail, it is claimed, as a matter of course, for a Church of England school," on which it is asked, with startling calmness, "Why should not the Church of England, exactly in the same way, lay claim to appropriate every school built out of the rate?" The article closes by urging upon the clergy the duty of moderation and concession, in order to prevent the success of the secular scheme.

"The Greek and Roman Church" is a lengthened article, partly historical, but mainly occupied by a disquisition on the work of the Holy Spirit.

The two papers entitled "The Church of Christ," and "The Papacy and the Evangelical Alliance," are on kindred topics, but contain few salient points. We may, however, quote a sentence from the first:—"The many secessions of men who had distinguished themselves at our universities, or occupied high places in the Church, must have convinced all reflecting men that there has been something defective in the course of study under which these men were trained; and that they had been left defenceless in some point which the enemy has perceived, and, by directing his attack against which, he has gained an advantage over them."

The "Life of Sterling," as rendered by Carlyle, is well sketched; the writer tracing, with caustic power, the influence exercised over Sterling by the evil genius of his biographer. There are, in addition, articles on "Classical Literature," "Maynard's Poems," "Antiquities in the British Museum," and "Mignet's Life of Mary Queen of Scots." The reviewer of the last-named book states that it places the guilt of Mary in relation to Darnley beyond all doubt.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE has two or three very useful articles in addition to those which are of the entertaining class. "The Law of Partnership" produces evi-

dence from the report of the recent Parliamentary committee, and from other quarters, proving the necessity for such an alteration in our mercantile law as would enable men of moderate means to invest their capital without running the ruinous risks to which the present partnership law exposes them. "The Times and the Poets" "cuts up" a review of Tennyson's "In Memoriam" by the leading journal, to which is attributed the design of "putting down" all poets guilty of sympathising with liberalism. "A plain statement of the origin of the Cape difficulties," of which we have the first instalment, gives the history of the Dutch colonists under British rule to the period of their exodus from our colony—a matter of considerable importance, inasmuch as the Colonial Office now treats them as "insurgent" and "rebellious boers." "The blue book on Hungary and our Ministers abroad," will perhaps be read with greater interest now than it would have been a month since, though the call for Lord Palmerston's effective intervention in any future crisis is now out of time. The writer thinks that the blue-book gives but little ground for either admiration of his lordship's help to liberalism, or condemnation of his habits of meddling, seeing that it shows him to have been a complacent spectator rather than an actor in the drama. "Our Latter-day pamphlet," is devoted to Miss Strickland, the announcement of whose "Queens of Scotland," leads the writer to indulge in a tirade, of which her book-making propensities and her Toryism form the burden. "The Water Question," finds in the river Wandle in Surrey, the great desideratum of the metropolis—an ample supply of pure water—possessed of the requisite chemical qualities; and, to increase our disbelief of the commodity obtained from the Thames, we have a couple of engravings representing the animal and vegetable productions supplied in the water of two London companies—a sight calculated to hydrophobize a tee-totaller!

The editors of the ECLECTIC REVIEW were evidently bent on commencing the year with a "strong" number, so far as the attractiveness of topics is concerned, and in this they have succeeded. "Early independency—works of John Robinson," will lead many to read the recently-published volumes which have suggested the article. The story of Major Ludlow's successful efforts to procure the abolition of the practice of widow-burning, is a very apposite and suggestive introduction. "Homoeopathy," a topic of the day, is of a rather general character. The writer professes to occupy neutral ground, in relation to the discussion between allopaths and homoeopaths, though he does battle for the latter, and calls for further investigation and for larger experience. The succeeding paper on Bishop Stanley, is a somewhat late sketch of the excellent Bishop of Norwich. We confess we should have liked the writer to have adhered to his original purpose, "to use the materials which these memoirs abundantly supply, for illustrating and enforcing" the principles held by the Review in common with ourselves. "Walpole's Assassins; or, the Assassins" is a review of a work of travel, throwing light upon some curious and recondite matters. "Francis's History of the Railway" is very pleasantly made up from a very pleasant, if not profound, book. The third volume of Dr. Chalmers's life is the subject of another interesting paper in which the reviewer repeats the expression of an opinion that Dr. Hanna is loading his biography with a weight of trivial and irrelevant matter. "A page of French history," written by one on the spot, epitomizes recent events and connects them with their antecedents. It is a luminous review. In the Review of the Month we are glad to find some papers respecting the new movement against the Maynooth Grant, in which we entirely coincide.

"We have no desire to magnify the points of difference between Protestants, but it is our honest conviction that they are such, in the case of churchmen and dissenters, as preclude an advantageous, or even consistent union for the objects here stated. We cannot combine for defence of 'the principles of religious liberty,' with those with whom we regard as systematically opposed to them, both in theory and spirit. Our efforts, in order to be consistent, must be based on our own principles—be clearly in harmony with the professions we make, and the convictions we are accustomed to avow. Now, how can this be, if we place ourselves in a position which precludes the avowal of those principles, and shuts us up to a phraseology in which churchmen can join? With what consistency can we go hand in hand with churchmen in calling on the legislature to rescind a trifling vote, while our associates are in the yearly receipt of more than twenty times the amount? We cannot do so, and therefore we say, let each, churchmen and dissenters, speak their own language, and enunciate with clearness, and whatever force can be commanded, their respective principles. Oppose the Maynooth grant by all means. Call for the repeal of the act of 1845, and be content with nothing short of this. But let it be done by the two parties contemporaneously rather than conjointly. Let each speak as he thinks, and we shall stand acquitted of inconsistency, to which otherwise we must be liable. We oppose all grants for ecclesiastical purposes, to whomsoever made, but the churchman, while taking a large grant himself, opposes that to Maynooth. This is the difference between us; and any attempt to conceal it,



or to limit our efforts by his policy, would be in our judgment fraught with much evil, and would necessarily give rise to manifold misconceptions."

Those who have become readers of the CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR for the first time, can, we should think, hardly be disappointed with the new number, since it even surpasses in interest most of those which have preceded it. The "Address to Dissenters," with which it opens, breathes an admirable spirit, and is worthy of the calmest and most thoughtful perusal. "Literature and Christianity" is full of point and vigour. "Philemon, the Christian Slave-master," is a picturesque sketch abounding in instructive matter. "John Sterling and Thomas Carlyle" is partly biographical and partly critical. The writer remarks, in terms somewhat similar to those employed by the "Church of England" reviewer, on the degree of adventitious interest with which Sterling's memory is invested. Of Carlyle's own religious views, he has as decidedly unfavourable an opinion as his brother critic, but speaks of the book in far less condemnatory terms. "The Yezidis, or Devil Worshipers," translated from Neander, may be read as a companion article to that on the "Ansari" in the *Eclectic*. "The Disendowment of Maynooth College" takes the same ground as the journal just named. "The Child's Last Year: a family sketch," is a touching piece of writing.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, THE JOURNAL OF SACRED LITERATURE, and some others will have our attention next week.

*The Introductory Lectures delivered at the Opening of New College, London, October, 1851.*  
London: Jackson and Walford, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE Council of New College has very appropriately signalized the opening of the beautiful edifice erected for that institution, by the publication of the present volume. It contains the Addresses delivered on that occasion by the Rev. the Principal, and the Rev. Thomas Binney; and the lectures of the Professors, introductory to the studies of their several classes.

The Address of the Principal (Dr. Harris) was reported at some length in this journal, at the time of its delivery; rendering it unnecessary for us now to attempt an analysis, or detailed account of its contents. Its subject, "The Inspiration of the Scriptures," is justly said by the lecturer to be "pre-eminently, in some respects, the topic of the day." Dr. Harris's treatment of it is elaborate and judicious: as much in advance of some popular theories, as it is free from certain recent extravagancies, on this fundamental question. The elegant and lucid expression of his thought, in which Dr. Harris is known so highly to excel, will secure a much more extended audience for this discourse than was gathered within the halls of the College to hear it pronounced, or than will be furnished by the professional students of theology. We need not profess entire satisfaction with all its views, yet may take pleasure in the fact, that such a carefully-studied, enlightened, and liberal discussion of a subject on which most of the scepticism of the day hinges, should prelude the theological instruction given in the most eminent Independent College.

The lecture introductory to the course of "The Criticism and Interpretation of the Greek Testament," is by the Rev. Professor Godwin, on "The Earliest Form of Christianity;" in which he attempts to show, from the general tenor of the words and actions of Christ, and their obvious tendency, what would be the representation of his person and doctrine, set forth generally, if not universally, by his first disciples. This is done with ingenuity and much success, if not with much originality; and the discourse is valuable for what it suggests, as well as what it fully develops. From its conclusion we quote the following admirable sentences:—

"We have not attempted to draw a complete summary of Christian doctrine from the Scriptures, but have endeavoured to present to you such a representation of Christianity, as we suppose a man of ordinary capacity and integrity might receive from the discourses of the apostles, and deliver to others by oral communication. We have wished to show how the most important truths of Christianity are so related to the facts of Christ's history and the features of his character, and are so connected together, that with common intelligence they might be sufficiently understood, and with common veracity might be correctly diffused. We may thus distinguish between what is supreme and what is subordinate in Christianity. What is necessarily dependent, even when first delivered, on the exactness of verbal expressions, which only written documents could secure, though very useful, cannot be essential. Many of the controversies among Christians have, we believe, respected what lies wholly beyond the limits of the Christian revelation, and are altogether in vain. Others have turned on the unavoidable ambiguity of language, and have related to matters of inferior moment, where diversity should not cause dissension. A few have referred to the essential truths, the fundamental facts of Christianity. As these, when presented in the person of our Lord, were rejected by many because they were unwilling to receive the truth; so there have been, in every subsequent age, men of corrupt minds who have rejected Christianity for the same reason. But it must be admitted that the Church has not presented Christianity to the world exactly as it was exhibited by the

Lord himself; and the association of human error has, we doubt not, prevented some from receiving Divine truth. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that we should ever separate the simple interpretation of Scripture from all speculations which may be founded on what is declared in the word of God; and that, in the study of these sacred writings, we should discriminate between those great facts and lessons which, in all circumstances, have been the source of Christian life, comfort, improvement—and those subjects of minor moment, which could not be certainly communicated to any except in the form of written composition."

The course of study in the "Natural History Sciences"—which we are glad to see take so prominent a place at New College—was introduced by an exceedingly able lecture from the Professor, Dr. Lankester. He dwells on the general influence of natural history studies on the mind; glances at the range of subjects they embrace; and exhibits their relation to theology, and importance to the Christian student and minister. It is unnecessary to say, that comprehensive knowledge and sincerity of devotion to the sciences treated of, are strongly marked features in this lecture: and it is so distinguished by rapidity in the progress and transition of the thoughts, and by the naturalness and clearness of its style, as to delight and instruct in no ordinary manner.

The Rev. Philip Smith, B.A., opens the "Mathematical Classes" by a discourse on "The importance of the Study of Mathematics as a part of a liberal education in general, and of an education for the Christian Ministry in particular." Mr. Smith has happily given freshness and force to his discussion of this theme—one on which it was not easy to adduce novel or original considerations—by arranging his remarks under the following heads:—the *Objects or Matter of Thought* with which the science is concerned; its *Methods of Procedure*; its *Higher Developments*; its *Applications*, especially to the investigation of the Laws of Nature and to their subjection to the service of Life; and its *bearings on Theological Science*, and on the *practical life of a Christian Minister*.

The Professor of Hebrew, the Rev. Maurice Nenner, selected for the topic of his opening lecture, "The Exegesis of the Old Testament, and its Relation to Theology in general, and to Systematic Theology in particular." Mr. Nenner shows that the first step towards a sound systematic theology is the elimination, on sound principles, of the statements of the Bible itself—which is the object of Exegesis; then points out what he deems the constituent elements of a true exegesis; and proceeds to determine its relation to Theology. He also describes a few of the more characteristic tendencies distinguishable in both the Jewish and Christian churches, which have led to erroneous views with regard to the character and aim of the Old Testament dispensation, and to false principles and methods in the interpretation of the Old Testament writings especially. These tendencies are, on the one hand, a false spiritualism, or religious idealism—instanced in the Gnostics, the Kabbalists, and the Alexandrine Allegorists; and on the other hand, a materialistic or realistic mode of viewing the Old Testament—represented by the Jews themselves, by many of the Fathers of the Latin Church, and by Protestants of more than one school, but especially that in which prevail "the grosser forms of millenarian belief." The Professor then expounds the scope of the Old Testament, and discusses its style and forms of thought, and the genius of the language in which, it is written, as indispensably requisite to a right view of the subject as a whole, and to the attainment of correct principles of interpretation. This lecture is most satisfactory, for adaptation, learning, and soundness of principle; we esteem it one of the most praiseworthy and valuable of the series.

It would be presumption to criticise, and is almost so to praise, the learned and laborious editor of the "Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology; Antiquities; and Geography"—when on ground which he has made so peculiarly and surely his own as "The Greek and Latin Languages and Literature." His lecture contains a brief and rapid survey of this great subject, sketching the history of the classic tongues and their treasures, and of the progress of classical studies in Europe, from the revival of learning to the present day. Dr. William Smith conferred a great benefit, not only on his class at New College, but also on all young classical students, by this very complete and interesting "Outline-map," as he well calls it, "of the country through which they have to travel." It is closely condensed, yet singularly full and rich in matter. It is just the sort of thing that one would say ought to be very dry and insufficient; yet it is highly interesting and informing. We shall best show our appreciation of its excellence by a few lines on the revival of classical studies in Germany, which we select because the present classical school of England is founded on that of Germany:—

"The modern school of German scholars attempted to realize to their own minds, and to represent to those of others, the living spirit of Greek and Roman civilization. Heyne may be regarded as the founder of this new school. Instead of resting satisfied with a knowledge of isolated facts on various departments of the subject, he

endeavoured to show the close relation of the study of ancient history, literature, mythology, art, and numismatics, to each other. Among his numerous pupils, who imbibed his spirit and imitated his example, the most celebrated was Frederick August Wolf. In 1795 Wolf published his 'Prolegomena,' or Prefatory Essay to Homer, in which he maintained, with extraordinary sagacity and learning, that neither the Iliad nor the Odyssey was composed by Homer, but that they were originally separate epical ballads, the works of different rhapsodists, and that they were, for the first time, reduced to writing, and formed into the two great poems of the Iliad and the Odyssey, by Pisistratus and his friends. This work took the whole literary world by surprise, and effected a complete revolution in classical scholarship. To it we are indebted for that spirit of critical investigation which has ever since characterised the writings of the best scholars in England as well as in Germany. It is true that Wolf's theory is now rejected, or at least greatly modified, by most scholars; but the immense services which he rendered to scholarship remain the same, and it is from his own armoury that his opponents have taken the weapons with which they have overcome him. Another most important work, which placed one of the great subjects of antiquity in an entirely new light, was Niebuhr's 'History of Rome.' In this immortal work it was not Niebuhr's chief object to point out the legendary character of early Roman history, and to overthrow the credibility of the tales related in the early books of Livy, as some persons ignorantly imagine, for this had been already done, to a greater or less extent, by Pouilly Beaufort, and other French critics. Niebuhr was not a sceptic, who sought to render all historical testimony insecure. On the contrary, by removing legends and myths from the domain of history, and by a careful re-construction of the scattered fragments of historical evidence, he endeavoured to place Roman history on a sure and certain foundation."

Mr. Binney's "Address to the Students," which closes the volume, has, like Dr. Harris's lecture, been reported in these columns. We need not say how fully it displays all the qualities of mind, heart, and utterance, which are most characteristic of the author. Its thoughtfulness and seriousness are well balanced by its warmth and powerful expression. Its lesson should be well learnt by every preacher and pastor in the Church of Christ.

As a memorial of a great and interesting event in the progress of Independency, and as a worthy gift to young men entering on their student-life, this volume is likely to be permanently known. In one sentence, however, we would express our regret, that this volume of Introductory Lectures has not given a first-rank place to Mental and Moral Philosophy, as one of the most important studies for the young ministry training at New College.

*The Church of England in the Reigns of the Stuarts.*  
London: A. Cockshaw, 41, Ludgate-hill.

THIS is the second volume of a History of the Church of England published in the "Library for the Times;" the former volume having presented its history during the reigns of the Tudors. The author well says, in his preface, of the period to which he has now brought down this record of corrupt ecclesiasticism, that,—

"It is pregnant alike with historic interest, and with the most impressive lessons which experience can teach. With tyranny and perfidy on the throne, in the persons of the Stuarts, and with an unexampled barbarity presiding over the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the kingdom—now a Protestant Inquisition—in the person of the execrable Laud, the fairest opportunity was offered of demonstrating the extremest extent to which a church could be advantaged by the most influential association with the powers of the State. The result—patent upon an uncorrupted page of history—well deserves the most thoughtful attention of the reader. He will see a professedly reformed Church, basking in the smiles of an almost absolute monarchy, and supported in all the excesses of bigotry by the penal resources of the State, perishing by its own bulk in the wreck of that monarchy, and exploded by the rightful intolerance of an over-insulted people. Happy will it be for this nation, and these times, if they receive the impressive moral of these dreary annals—that any form whatever of religious belief and observance receives, by its contact with the coarse and unadapted powers of the State, the seeds of its own inevitable dissolution."

The volume prefaced by these spirited and truthful sentences, is the product of a thoroughly familiar acquaintance with the best historical works, and individual biographies, relating to the Stuart period. The compilation is careful; the narrative is concise and well told; the style has freedom and spirit; and, best of all, the candour and impartiality of the writer are undeniable. No history of England, that has any claim to general use, or fitness to an honourable place on the bookshelves, has been written from that point of view which does justice to State-churchism, and permits a delineation of its vices and crimes, by which our youth may be informed and directed in the principles of the double Protestantism, that refuses to submit religion to the interference of the State. To them, in particular, we would recommend this special account of the palmy days of the English Establishment, for the return of which High-Churchmen sigh and pray,—which, while possessing much of the interest of the general history of the time, concentrates, more powerfully than has hitherto been done, many scattered rays of light on this dark page in the annals of a so-called Protestantism.

This is another book suited to make good a demand for the "Library for the Times"—that it receive the support of every class of voluntary Churchmen; and to engage universal attention to its solidly-valuable and interesting volumes.



## ILLUSTRATIVE EXTRACTS.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AS A STATESMAN.

(From Disraeli's "Political Biography of Lord George Bentinck.")

Nature had combined in Sir Robert Peel many admirable parts. In him a physical frame incapable of fatigue was united with an understanding equally vigorous and flexible. He was gifted with the faculty of method in the highest degree, and with great powers of application, which were sustained by a prodigious memory, while he could communicate his acquisition with clear and fluent elocution.

Such a man, under any circumstances, and in any sphere of life, would probably have become remarkable. Ordained from his youth to be busied with the affairs of a great empire, such a man, after long years of observation, practice, and perpetual discipline, would have become what Sir Robert Peel was in the latter portion of his life, a transcendent administrator of public business and a matchless master of debate in a popular assembly. In the course of time, the method which was natural to Sir Robert Peel had matured into a habit of such expertness that no one in the despatch of affairs ever adapted the means more fitly to the end; his original flexibility had ripened into consummate tact; his memory had accumulated such stores of political information that he could bring luminously together all that was necessary to establish or to illustrate a subject; while in the House of Commons he was equally eminent in exposition and in reply: in the first, distinguished by his arrangement, his clearness, and his completeness; in the second, ready, ingenious, and adroit; prompt in detecting the weak points of his adversary, and dexterous in extricating himself from an embarrassing position.

Thus gifted, and thus accomplished, Sir Robert Peel had a great deficiency; he was without imagination. Wanting imagination, he wanted prescience. No one was more sagacious when dealing with the circumstances before him; no one penetrated the present with more acuteness and accuracy. His judgment was faultless, provided he had not to deal with the future. Thus it happened through his long career, that while he was always looked upon as the most prudent and safest of leaders, he ever, after a protracted display of admirable tactics, concluded his campaigns by surrendering at discretion. He was so adroit that he could prolong resistance even beyond its term, but so little foreseeing that often in the very triumph of his manoeuvres he found himself in an untenable position. And so it came to pass that Roman Catholic emancipation, Parliamentary reform, and the abrogation of our commercial system, were all carried in haste or in passion and without conditions or mitigatory arrangements.

Sir Robert Peel had a peculiarity which is perhaps natural with men of very great talents who have not the creative faculty; he had a dangerous sympathy with the creations of others. Instead of being cold and wary, as was commonly supposed, he was impulsive and even inclined to rashness. When he was ambiguous, unsatisfactory, reserved, tortuous, it was that he was perplexed, that he did not see his way, that the routine which he had admirably administered failed him, and that his own mind was not constructed to create a substitute for the custom which was crumbling away. Then he was ever on the look out for new ideas, and when he embraced them he did so with eagerness, and often with precipitancy; he always carried these novel plans to an extent which even their projectors or chief promoters had usually not anticipated, as was seen, for example, in the settlement of the currency. Although apparently wrapped up in himself, and supposed to be egotistical, except in seasons of rare exaltedness, as in the year 1844-5, when he reeled under the favour of the Court, the homage of the continent, and the servility of Parliament, he was really deficient in self-confidence. There was always some person representing some theory or system exercising an influence over his mind. In his "sallet-days" it was Mr. Horner or Sir Samuel Romilly; in later and more important periods, it was the Duke of Wellington, the King of the French, Mr. Jones Lloyd—some others—and, finally, Mr. Cobden. . . . After a great disaster, it was observable of Sir Robert Peel, that his mind seemed always to expand. His life was one of perpetual education. No one more clearly detected the mistakes which he had made, or changed his course under such circumstances with more promptness—but it was the past and present that alone engrossed his mind.

The Roman Catholic Association, the Birmingham Union, the Manchester League, were all the legitimate offspring of Sir Robert Peel. No Minister ever diminished the power of Government in this country so much as this eminent man. No one ever strained the constitution so much. He was the unconscious parent of political agitation. He literally forced people out of doors to become statesmen, and the whole tendency of his policy was to render our institutions mere forms. In a word, no one, with all his conservative language, more advanced revolution. In an ordinary period he would have been a perfect Minister, but he was not a Minister for stormy times; he wanted depth and passion and resources for such an occasion.

**THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE SUBURBAN CEMETERIES.**—The Treasury have come to the determination to abandon Mr. Peacock's award in reference to the purchase of the Brompton and Nunhead Cemeteries. The operation of the Metropolitan Interments Act is thus, for all practical purposes, suspended.

## BIRTHS.

December 24, the wife of the Rev. S. CHANCELLOR, Independent minister, Epping, Essex, of a son.

December 28, the wife of the Rev. T. A. HALL, of Godalming, of a son.

January 1, at Bentinck-street, Mrs. JAMES BENHAM, of a son.

January 5, at Islington, the wife of Mr. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

December 24, at the Independent Chapel, Walsall, by the Rev. A. Gordon, M.A., Mr. J. T. HAMPTON to SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. ABBS, of Walsall.

December 25, at the Independent Chapel, Croydon, by the Rev. J. STEER, Mr. J. BURGESS, of Islington, to MATILDA, youngest daughter of Mr. NAYLER, of Croydon.

December 30, at Bloomsbury Chapel, London, by the Rev. W. BROOK, Mr. WILLIAM ALLPORT, of Watford, Herts, to Miss MARY STEVENS, of Erith, Huntingdonshire.

December 30, at Barnford Chapel, near Roshdale, by the Rev. J. BRUCE, Mr. JAMES LEE, Master of the Congregational School, Farnham, Surrey, to Miss ALICE RUSHTON, of Hooley Bridge, Lancashire.

December 31, at Albion Chapel, by the father of the bride, ROBERT WAKEFORD, Esq., of Southampton, to EUNICE, widow of the Rev. J. PARRY, late of Lewes, and daughter of the Rev. T. Mann, of Cowes, I.W.

December 31, at Cavendish Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. Dr. Halley, Mr. WILLIAM AGUTTER, of Greenwich, to JANE, younger daughter of the late Mr. S. BLOMAN, of Hoemorden, Kent.

January 1, at Mill-street Chapel, Evesham, by the Rev. H. N. Barnett, minister of the place, Mr. CHARLES BOWEN, of Birmingham, to Miss CLARINDA HILES, of Evesham.

January 1, at the Independent Chapel, Winchester, by the Rev. W. Thom, Mr. JAMES POPE, miller, to Miss M. SILVERSMITH, both of Winchester. This was the 372nd wedding in the above-named place of worship.

## DEATHS.

December 25, at the residence of his brother, in Redcross-square, City, aged 42, Mr. JOSEPH HANKES.

December 29, at North Cray, Kent, in her 91st year, SARAH, relict of the late W. KETTEL, Esq., of Watlington, in the same county.

December 30, at the residence of her brother, Upper Clapton, aged 52, SARAH, younger daughter of the late R. H. MARTIN, Esq., of Plaitow, Essex.

December 31, at Belgrave-place, Pimlico, aged 91 years, A. MAXWELL, Esq.

December 31, at his residence, High-street, Portsmouth, in his 93rd year, and in the full possession of his mental faculties, WILLIAM REEKS.

January 1, at her house, at Tottenham, ANN, relict of the late T. FLIGHT, Esq.

January 2, at Hall, in his 69th year, Mr. WILLIAM TARBOTTON, one of the deacons of Albion Chapel, and father of the Rev. W. Tarbotton, of Limerick.

January 2, at No. 7, College-terrace, Islington, aged 92, Mrs. NAISH.

January 2, aged 11 months, WILLIAM ARTHUR, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Ashford, of 6, Islington-green, London.

January 3, aged 12 months, MARY ANGEAS, the youngest daughter of Mr. A. BOOKER, solicitor, of Plymouth.

January 3, at West-hill-court, Ottery St. Mary, aged 64, MARY GRIBB, the beloved wife of Mr. S. EVANS.

**THE NATURAL GAS ON CHAT MOSS.**—The following letter has been received by Mr. Thomas Baines, of this town, accompanied by a specimen of Wheat thrashed by an engine, the steam of which was generated by natural gas, not by coal:—"Barton-grange, 30th December, 1851.—Sir: Last week I stated to you the circumstances of our finding natural gas, while boring for water, on the farm of Edward Evans and Co., of Barton Moss-farm, Chat-Moss. We have it now conveyed in pipes to the farm-buildings, with the intention of turning it into some useful purpose, should the supply continue. The first experiment was with a forty-gallon boiler, filled with potatoes, and so powerful was the heat that the water was boiling in twenty-five minutes from the time the gas was lighted. I have now applied it to the boiler of the steam-engine, and I herewith send you a sample of the wheat thrashed by it.—Yours, respectfully, RICHARD BELL."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

**NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT COURT.**—Thursday being New-Year's day, her Majesty's gifts to the poor of Windsor and its neighbourhood were distributed in the Riding-house at the Royal Mews, in the presence of the Queen and the Royal Family. The band of the Royal Horse Guards performed a *matinee* on the terrace under the windows of her Majesty's apartments at seven o'clock in the morning. In the evening her Majesty gratified a numerous circle of distinguished visitors by a performance of Mendelssohn's music to the *Edipus* of Sophocles, rendered in English, and adapted by Mr. Bartholemew to the score which the composer presented to her Majesty and Prince Albert.

**MURDER NEAR GLASGOW.**—A barbarous murder was committed late on Thursday night on the body of a woman named Margaret Lyle, residing in the village of Govan, near Glasgow. Though several persons are in custody, the evidence which has been collected points more directly to one of them, a carter of the name of Neil Strachan, with whom the deceased cohabited. The unfortunate woman appears to have been beaten to death with a poker. The features are swelled to twice their usual size, and are disfigured almost beyond recognition. The head is cut in several places; the neck and shoulders are one mass of wounds; and, in short, the whole body is covered with bruises as if it had been hacked by a raging maniac.

**COLLEGE ROBBERIES IN CAMBRIDGE.**—At the Cambridge Borough Sessions, Henry Padwick Butler, the medical student charged with stealing two gold watches, a dressing case, and other articles, from the rooms of members of Magdalen and Emmanuel Colleges, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The "paternal" President of France has taken upon him the allowance or disallowance of marriages; and the other day it was officially announced that he had sanctioned the union of one of his military officers with "Miss Modeste Lloyd, daughter of Sir James Lloyd, of Twickenham." "Sir James," it seems, is an unknown knight in this country.

**DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING WILLS.**—We have intended giving our readers a few directions for making their wills; but we have abandoned the idea because the wills of the married ladies would not be legal, and it is no use giving directions for the use of the husbands, who seldom have a will of their own.—*Punch's Almanack.*

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Eighteen fifty-two opened on the commercial world, on Thursday last, with an event which cannot but exercise an important influence on the trade of the year which it inaugurated. The Bank of England Proprietary decided, on that day, to reduce the rate of discount for commercial paper to 2½ per cent. We took occasion last week to remark on the probability of such a step, and our judgment respecting it remains unaltered now that it has been taken. The measure is justified on the grounds that the abundance of capital, and the competition amongst the private banks and money-dealers, is such, that the interests of the proprietary would have suffered if the previous rate of 3 per cent. had been longer maintained; and we are told, besides, that that rate had long been merely a nominal one to many parties. If so, of course circumstances remain comparatively unaltered; but, so far as our own knowledge extends, the 2½ per cent. was granted to but few of the capitalists, and those the best customers of the Bank. Of course, however, the Bank has a right to deal with its capital as it pleases, and it is undoubtedly the duty of the "Parliament" to consult the general interests of the proprietary at large in all its actions, but it must be remembered, that the step now taken will be attended with other than mere private results. It may stimulate legitimate enterprise, but it will stimulate still more rash and illegitimate speculation. It may benefit many struggling in adversity; it will also benefit the unprincipled gamblers who use money on 'Change, just as cards and dice are used in the halls of St. James's-street. This is the great responsibility of the Bank—a responsibility, however, which was pointedly put previous to the adoption of the resolution, and it was assumed, conclusively answered. With the facility now afforded, and the large increase in private capital, which ensues on the payment of the January dividends, now due, we may expect to see many new and tempting schemes held up to the income-seeking public. New railways will be proposed; dropped lines will be resumed; tin, copper, and lead mines, each as good as the Devon Great Consols, found in abundance; California will beckon with one hand, and Australia with the other; and—many fair fortunes will be wrecked, many hearts and homes brought to desolation, and the fatherless and the widow will mourn, but mourn in vain, as they drink the bitter cup of wretchedness and poverty.

Very little business has been done in the Stocks during the week, and prices have been fluctuating. A tendency to decline has been observable for the past two or three days, but the publication of the Revenue returns, has restored confidence. Prices as under:—

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tu es.
4 per Ct. Cons.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Cons. for Acct.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 per Ct. Red.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
New 3½ per Ct.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Annuitants...	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
India Stock ..	216	216	216	216	216	216
Bank Stock ..	216	216	216	216	216	216
Excheq. Bills..	56 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.
India Bonds ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuity.	7	7	7	7	7	7

The following is a list of the fluctuations in the prices of Stock, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1851:—

	Lowest.	Highest.	Difference.
Bank Stock .....	212½	216½	4
Reduced Three per Cents. ..	95½	96½	1
Consols .....	95½	96½	1
New 3½ per Cents. ....	95½	96½	1
Exchequer Bills .....	56s.	56s.	—
Indian Bonds .....	47s.	78s.	31s.
Indian Stock .....	250	268	18

A large business has been done in Foreign Securities, and higher prices have been realized. Sardinian has been in special favour, and Mexican has much improved. The fluctuations in prices during the year have been very considerable, and supposing any one to have purchased in each of the Stocks, at the lowest price, and sold out at the highest, no inconsiderable sum would have been realized:—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Difference.
Spanish 5 per Cents. ....	17½	21½	4
Spanish 3 per Cents. ....	30	43	13
Portuguese 4 per Cents. ....	31	36½	5½
Mexican .....	22½	35½	13
Peruvian .....	77½	95	17½
Brazilian .....	85	98	13
Austrian .....	71	84½	13½
Russian .....	110	115½	5½
Sardinian .....	76	87½	11½
Dutch 4 per Cents. ....	85½	92½	7

The following are the prices of to-day:—

Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 93½; Danish Five per Cent., 103; French Five per Cent. Rentes, 104½ 5/8; Ditto, Three per Cent., 70f. 25c. (Exchange, 25f. 25c.); Granada, 16½ 1/8; Brazilian Bonds, 94½ and ½; Ditto, Small, —; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 28½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 95; Ditto, Deferred, 47½ 4/8; Portuguese Four per Cent., 33½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 103½ 1/4; Sardinian Five



per Cent., 89½ 90½ 90; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent. 23½; Venezuela, 36½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 59½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 91½; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Austrian Five per Cents., 79.

Business in the Share Market has been moderate in amount, but very firm. No difficulty occurred in the settlement of account. The Railway traffic of the week on 6,314 miles, is put at £238,239, against £242,562, received in the corresponding week of last year. There is an increase, consequently, of £15,677, or, allowing for the increase in the mileage, of 4.20 per cent. Next week we intend to give a comprehensive statement of the railway business of 1851. The following are to-day's closing prices:—

Aberdeen, 11½ 12½; Boston and Eastern Junction, 5½; Caledonian, 16½ 16½; Chester and Holyhead, 21½; Eastern Counties, 6½ 7; Great Northern, 18½ 19; Great Western, 87 88; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 61½ 61½; London and Blackwall, 7 7½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 96½ 7½; London and North Western, 117½ 18; London and South Western, 86½ 7½; Midland, 58 58½; North British, 7½ 8; North Stafford, 8½ 8; South Eastern, 21½ 2½; South Wales, 30 31; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½ 8; York and North Midland, 22½ 3½; Boulogne and Amiens, 10½ 8; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France, 18½ 8; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5½ 8; Paris and Rouen, 26; Rouen and Havre, 9½.

### THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Jan. 2.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1851.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	30,744,280	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	16,710,905
		Silver Bullion ..	33,375
	£30,744,280		£30,744,280

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	Government Securities ..	13,291,937
Reserve ..	3,136,585	Dead Weight Annuity ..	11,746,805
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	9,620,146	Notes ..	12,024,350
Other Deposits ..	9,281,391	Gold and Silver Coin ..	595,264
Seven-day and other Bills ..	1,047,234		
	£37,638,386		£37,638,386

Dated the 1st day of January, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols ..	97½	Brasil ..	94½
Do. Account ..	96½	Ecuador ..	24
3 per Cent. Reduced ..	97½	Dutch 4 per cent ..	91½
3½ New ..	99	French 3 percent ..	91½
Long Annuities ..	7	Granada ..	17
Bank Stock ..	216½	Mexican 5 per cent. new ..	28½
India Stock ..	263½	Portuguese ..	34½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian ..	102½
June ..	57 pm.	Spanish 5 percent ..	23½
India Bonds ..	70 pm.	Ditto 3 percent ..	40½
		Ditto Passive ..	5½

#### BANKRUPTS.

ALLOTT, JOHN, New Millersdam, Yorkshire, banker, January 22, February 12: solicitors, Mr. Newman, Barnsley; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

COURTES, HENRY, Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer, January 15, February 12: solicitor, Mr. Trener, Bristol.

EDWARDS, JOHN ANDREW, Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, boarding-house keeper, January 15, February 6: solicitor, Mr. Banner, Liverpool.

HALL, THOMAS, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper, January 21, February 11: solicitor, Mr. Rollitt, Hull.

THOMAS, ROBERT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, engine builder, January 13, February 17: solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Bow-churchyard, London; and Messrs. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FAIRLIE, JAMES, Alloa, wool merchant, January 7, February 3, FOTHER, WALTER, Edinburgh, hatter, January 8 and 29.

GOLDIE, JOHN, and CAMPBELL, CAMPBELL, Glasgow, iron founders, January 5 and 26.

#### DIVIDENDS.

JAMES POWELL and JAMES YOUNG, Ardwick, Lancashire, brewers, first and final div. of 2s. 2½d.; at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester, January 13, and any subsequent Thursday.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

#### BANKRUPTS.

BROWN, HUGH, Liverpool, ship chandler, January 16, February 12: solicitor, Mr. Greatley, Liverpool.

COLE, JOHN, Lymington, Somersetshire, miller, January 15, February 12: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Son, Bridgewater, and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

COLES, JOSEPH, Buckingham, dealer in corn, January 15, February 14: solicitors, Messrs. Newbon and Evans, Wardrobe-place, Doctors'-commons.

HICKMAN, THOMAS, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, timber merchant, January 21, February 23: solicitor, Mr. Bruton, Exeter.

PALMER, EDWARD HANSON, Brentford, Middlesex, common brewer, January 17, February 20: solicitors, Messrs. Laurance and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

ROBINSON, THOMAS, Kingston-upon-Hull, broker, January 28, February 18: solicitor, Mr. Preston, Hull.

SABINE, HENRY ROBERT, Popple-cour, Fleet-street, City, card makers, January 16, and February 13: solicitor, Mr. Briley, Paternoster-lane, Chesapeake.

SUMMERS, PHILIP, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury, fancy printer, January 20, and February 19: solicitors, Messrs. Laurance and Co., Broad-street, Old Jewry.

TROWER, ROBERT, College-street, Chelsea, builder, January 13, and February 19: solicitors, Messrs. Clark, Finsbury-place.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'KAY, ARCHIBALD, Newmillins, spirit dealer, January 13 and February 7.

M'KAY, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, dyer, January 13 and February 9.

#### DIVIDENDS.

JAMES BALLINGALL, Edward-street, Portman-square, pianoforte maker, first div. of 3s., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Thomas Norton Brown, Fetter-lane, City, pawnbroker, first div. of 4s. 4d., on new profits, January 3, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court—Thomas Burt, High-street, Newington Butts, grocer, first div. of 1s. 1½d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—William Coleman, Coventry, chemist, first div. of 6s. 8d., any Thursday during the month of January, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Christopher Dannie, jun., Talbot Inn-yard, Southwark, hop merchant, final div. of 1½d., Jan. 8 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Samuel Dixon, Leeds, Yorkshire, draper, first div. of 1½d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Thomas Deans, New Farringdon-street, City, boot factor, second div. of 3½d., January 8, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—John Hine May, Brecknock-terrace, Camden-town, draper, first div. of 3s. 4d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—James Fewman, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, schoolmaster, first div. of 3s. 6d.; January 15, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—William Rawson, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, seed merchant, second and final div. of 8½d.; January 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—Thomas Webb, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, clothier, first div. of 2s.; any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham.

### MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, January 5.

The supply of English Wheat this morning was small, and fine samples were taken off at an advance of fully 1s. per qr. on last Monday's prices, but in secondary qualities we cannot quote any improvement. The holders of Foreign Wheat were very firm, and the business done was at slightly enhanced rates. Flour, in sweet fresh condition, free sale; and the millers have raised the top price of English 3s. per sack. Barley of all descriptions went off more readily. Beans and boiling Peas without alteration, but Grey and Maple Peas 1s. cheaper. There was a good arrival of Oats, chiefly from Ireland, but dealers being more inclined to purchase, we had a better sale than last week, though prices were not higher. Linseed Cakes quite as dear.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) ..	37 to 41	Dantzic ..	42 to 50
Ditto White ..	42 to 47	Anhalt and Marks ..	36 to 38
Line, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red ..	37 to 39	Ditto White ..	40 to 42
Northumberland and Scotch, White ..	36 to 40	Pomeranian red ..	38 to 40
Ditto, Red ..	36 to 38	Rosstock ..	42 to 44
Devon, and Somerset, Red ..	— to —	Danish and Fries-land ..	32 to 34
Ditto White ..	— to —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	32 to 36
Eye ..	30 to 32	Polish Odessa ..	32 to 36
Barley ..	25 to 30	Marianopoli & Berdianski ..	36 to 38
Scotch ..	24 to 30	Taganrog ..	32 to 34
Angus ..	— to —	Brabant and French ..	34 to 36
Malt, Ordinary ..	48 to 52	Ditto White ..	40 to 42
Fale ..	27 to 28	Salonica ..	30 to 32
Peas, Grey ..	27 to 28	Egyptian ..	26 to 28
Maple ..	28 to 29	Rye ..	28 to 30
White ..	30 to 32	Barley—	
Bollers ..	32 to 34	Wisnar & Rosstock ..	22 to 25
Beans, Large ..	26 to 27	Danish ..	24 to 26
Ticks ..	27 to 28	Saai ..	22 to 24
Harrow ..	29 to 30	East Friesland ..	19 to 22
Pigeon ..	31 to 32	Egyptian ..	17 to 18
Oats—		Danube ..	17 to 18
Line & York, feed ..	18 to 19	Peas, White ..	30 to 32
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	20 to 22	Bollers ..	33 to 35
Berwick & Scotch ..	20 to 22	Beans, Horse ..	23 to 27
Scotch feed ..	18 to 20	Pigeon ..	29 to 30
Irish feed and black ..	17 to 18	Egyptian ..	23 to 25
Ditto Potato ..	19 to 21	Oats—	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 to 54	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. ..	16 to 18
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	220 to 225 per last	Do. thick and brew ..	19 to 20
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	26s. to 30s. per cwt.	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish ..	19 to 20
Rape Cake, 24 lbs. to 25 per ton		Flour—	
Linseed, 29 lbs. to 210 0s.		U.S., per 100 lbs. ..	15 to 21
per 1,000 ..		Hamburg ..	19 to 20
Flour, per sh. of 280 lbs.		Dantzic and Stettin ..	19 to 20
Ship ..	26 to 28	French, per 280 lbs. ..	23 to 27
Town ..	35 to 38		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR DEC. 27.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat .....	39s. 9d.	Wheat .....	37s. 2d.
Barley .....	24 1	Barley .....	28 9
Oats .....	17 1	Oats .....	18 4
Eye .....	24 10	Eye .....	26 6
Beans .....	28 2	Beans .....	30 0
Peas .....	28 10	Peas .....	29 3

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, January 5.

Fresh up to our market to-day the receipts of Beasts from the north of England were on a very moderate scale, for the time of year, whilst their general quality was inferior. The show of foreign stock was comparatively small. The attendance of buyers being numerous, and the weather favourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade ruled steady, and in some instances prices advanced 2d. per 8lbs. The best Scots realized 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8lbs., at which figures a clearance was speedily effected. We were again but moderately supplied with Sheep. Prime old Downs were very scarce, and 2d. per 8lbs. higher than on Monday last, 4s. 8d. per 8lbs. having been realized for such qualities. In other breeds a full average business was transacted, at very full prices. It must be understood that the general top figure for Downs did not exceed 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. Prime small Calves moved off steadily, at fully the late improvement; otherwise the Veal trade was inactive. The demand for Pigs was steady, and late rates were well supplied.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef .....	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal .....	3s. 7d. to 4s. 2d.
Mutton .....	3 0 .. 4 6	Pork .....	2 0 .. 4 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday ..	347	3,002	190	380
Monday ..	3,563	22,190	208	285

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, January 5. —Notwithstanding that these markets have been seasonally well supplied with each kind of meat since our last report, the general demand has ruled very firm, and prices have an upward tendency. The remarkably fine weather is operating in favour of consumption, especially of the lower kinds of meat in poor neighbourhoods.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.	Per 8lbs. by the carcase.
Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.
Middleling do 2 4 to 2 6	Mid. ditto .. 2 8 to 3 0
Prime large do 2 8 to 2 10	Prime ditto 3 2 to 3 8
Prime small do 3 4 to 3 6	Veal .. 3 0 to 4 0
Large Pork 2 8 to 3 8	Small Pork .. 3 8 to 3 10

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56½d. to 64½d., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64½d. to 72½d., 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 72½d. to 80½d., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80½d. to 88½d., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88½d. to 96½d., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96½d. to 104½d., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 104½d. to 112½d., 4d. to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s. 0d. Horse hides, 6s. 0d. to 6s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—There has been but little alteration in our markets since our last. Irish Butter has been rather more inquired for, but at no improvement in prices. The demand was chiefly on secondary descriptions of Limerick, at 64s. Other sorts were neglected. The best Foreign met a sale at about 4s. more money. There was also a trifle more doing in Bacon at former quotations. Bales and tierce middles were in slow request. Hams without change. Lard continues flat.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, January 5.—There is no revival in our trade, as some had hoped to see after Christmas; nothing is selling but a few of the best parcels to be found, else something at a very low price.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Friesland ..	per cwt.	92 to 94	Double Gloucester ..	46 to 50
Kiel ..	94 to 96		per cwt. ....	46 to 52
Dorset ..	92 to 96		Single, do. ....	44 to 48
Ditto (midding) ..	70 to 80		York Hams ..	64 to 74
Carlton (new) ..	80 to 82		Westmoreland, do. ....	66 to 68
Waterford, do. ....	80 to 82		Irish, do. ....	50 to 52
Cork, do. ....	78 to 82		American, do. ....	28 to 36
Limerick ..	64 to 70		Wiltshire Bacon ..	44 to 48
Sligo ..	70 to 76		(green) ..	44 to 48
Fresh Butter, per doz. 7 12			Waterford Bacon ..	43 to 45
Cheshire Cheese, per cwt. ....	50 to 58		Hamburg, do. ....	38 to 42
Cheddar, do. ....	56 to 68		American, do. ....	— to —

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, January 5.—Our market continues very firm, with a moderate inquiry for the better sorts, both new and old, at unaltered rates.

Sussex Pockets ..	112s. to 126s.
Weald of Kents ..	136s. to 140s.
Mid and East Kents ..	140s. to 250s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARE, Water-side, January 5.—During the past week there have been large arrivals coastwise, and also a good supply by rail. Lower prices for most sorts have been submitted to. Trade heavy at the following quotations:—

York Regents ..	60s. to 80s. per ton.
Scotch Regents ..	60s. to 65s.
Ditto, Cope ..	60s. to 65s.
Kent and Essex ..	60s. to 75s.
Lincolnshire & Wisbeach ..	55s. to 70s.
Shaws ..	— to —
French ..	60s. to —

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, January 5.

The operations in the Seed market were again on quite a retail scale, and quotations underwent no change requiring notice.

#### BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) .. sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 50s. Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) .. £8 10s. to £10 0s. Cow Grass (nominal) .. £2 to £2 10s. Trefoil (per cwt.) .. 16s. to 21s. Rapeseed, (per last) .. new £31 to £33 .. old £2 to £2 10s. Ditto Cake (per ton) .. £24 0s. to £24 10s. Mustard (per bushel) white .. 6s. 0d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 12s. Coriander (per cwt.) .. 16s. to 24s. Canary (per quarter) new .. 38s. to 43s. fine 44s. to 45s. Tares, Winter, per bush. .. 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; Spring, nominal Caraway (per cwt.) .. 31s. to 35s.; fine, 34s. Turnip, white (per bush.) .. 6s. to —; do. Swedish, — to —; do. Cloverseed .. red, 30s. to 35s.; fine, 38s. to 40s.

#### FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Glover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .... 35s. to 45s. Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .... 35s. to 45s. Linseed (per qr.) .. Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s. Linseed Cake (per ton) .. £26 0s. to £27 10s. Rape Cake (per ton) .. £24 0s. to £24 10s. Hempseed, small (per qr.) .. 38s. to 39s.; do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s. Tares (per qr.) .. small 28s. to 29s.; large, 30s. to 32s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, January 5.

Since this day's night our market has been in a very inactive state, and in some instances prices have ruled the turn in favour of buyers. Last week the imports were only 132, the deliveries 2,417 casks.

To-day, new F.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 36s. 9d. to —s. 0d.; and old, —s. 0d. to —s. 0d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. 0d. to —s. 0d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 0s. 0d. per 8lbs.

#### PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Casks.					
Stock this day ..	21,247	35,892	46,596	51,373	61,976
Price of Y.C. {	44s. 6d.	42s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	37s. 3d.	36s. 9d.
	45s. 0d.	—s. 0d.	38s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	to —s. 0d.
Delivery last week ..	327	6,839	2,149	1,736	2,417
Do. from 1st June ..	61,971	62,837	58,718	58,128	65,243
Arrived last week ..	669	3,280	1,348	210	132
Do. from 1st June ..	75,163	66,696	76,618	83,980	90,684
Price of Town ..	49s. 0d.	45s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	38s. 6d.	36s. 6d.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, January 5.—English Pine-apples and Grapes continue to be plentiful. A few foreign Pears are still furnished. The best English kinds fetch good prices. They consist of Glout Moreau, Winter Nells, and Chaumontelle. Oranges are plentiful and good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. Carrots, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., are sufficient for the demand. Potatoes are generally good in quality. Lettuces and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are still dear. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Mignonettes, Stephanotis, Bignonia venusta, Chrysanthemums, Camellias, and Roses.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were small, comprising 402 from Van Diemen's Land, 512 from Taganrog, and 5 from Germany. The market has been quiet but firm.

LIVERPOOL, January 5.—SCOTCH.—This week being a kind of holiday, and most of the staples and manufacturers taking stock, there is nothing to report. The markets wear a healthy aspect.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs. ....	9	0	9	9
White Highland do. ....	12	0	12	0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed ..	11	0	12	0
Do. do. washed ..	11	6	13	0
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed ..	11	6	13	0
Do. do. washed ..	12	0	16	0
White Cheviot do. do. ....	13	0	24	0



worth's, 14s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d.; Caradoc, —s. 0d.; West Kellow, —s. 0d.; Bate's Tannery, —s. 0d.  
Fresh arrivals, 65; left from last day, 86; total, 86.

#### COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

**SUGAR.**—The large quantity offered in public sale, and the determination of the importers to sell, has caused the market to open for the year with a downward tendency. 1,000 bags of Bengal offered was the principal feature. The bulk consisted of Bengals, which sold from 38s. to 39s., showing a decline of 6d. to 1s., but nearly all sold. Khair sold at 38s., which was the previous value. 1,000 bags Mauritius sold, a shade in favour of the buyers, 28s. to 32s. About 750 casks of West India sold—half consisting of Barbadoes and Demerara—in public sale, the former 31s. to 32s., the latter 27s. to 41s. (a part crystallised). These prices about averaged the closing prices of the year. The refined market firm. Grocery lamps, fair to fine, 44s. to 45s.

**COFFEES.**—100 casks plantation Ceylon sold steadily in public sale; prices ranged from 42s. to 51s. 450 bags of good ordinary Native Ceylon, a favourite mark, were offered and bought in at 40s. 6d.; there appeared to be buyers at 39s. 6d. 1,200 bags Bahia were also offered, and nearly all bought in, 34s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.

**COCOA.**—450 bags Trinidad offered, for which there did not appear to be buyers, at previous rates, and they were chiefly withdrawn.

**TEA.**—There has been a fair amount of business done at the full prices of yesterday, and the article appears to have general confidence.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### MATRICULATION.

**AN INDEPENDENT MINISTER** in one of the Midland Counties, who has been accustomed to prepare youths for Matriculation in the London University, has a Vacancy for an additional Pupil.

Apply to "D. H., Mudge's Library, 28, King-street, Bloomsbury.

##### RELIGIOUS AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.

**COURSE OF LECTURES**, in connexion with the CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

**Educational Parties—their Present Position.**

By the Rev. A. REED, B.A., of Norwich.

Jan. 12. Dalston, Middleton-road, Rev. C. Duker, M.A.  
13. Horbury Chapel, Notting Hill, Rev. W. Roberts, M.A.  
14. City-road Chapel, Rev. W. S. Edwards.  
15. Hackney, St. Thomas's-square, Dr. Burdett's.

**Education—its Nature and Importance.**

By the Rev. JOSIAH VINEY.

Jan. 16. Camden-town Chapel, Rev. J. C. Harrison's.  
23. Brompton, Trevor Chapel, Rev. Dr. Morison's.

**Voluntary Education—its Principles and Prospects.**

By Rev. G. W. CONDER, of Leeds.

Jan. 20. Royal British Institution, Cowper-street, Finsbury.  
23. Tottenham-court-road, Rev. J. W. Richardson's.  
23. Kentish-town British School, Rev. W. Forster's.

The LECTURES will commence at Seven o'clock, and the attendance of all friends interested in Popular Education is respectfully requested.  
Jan. 8th, 1852. WILLIAM BUTT, Secretary.

**PROTESTANT UNION for the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of PROTESTANT MINISTERS of ALL DENOMINATIONS.**

Treasurer—William Alers Hankey, Esq.

Secretary—Rev. John Hunt.

##### DIRECTORS.

Rev. Dr. Tidman. Rev. Charles Gilbert.  
Rev. Joseph Angus, M.A. Rev. George Smith.  
Rev. Robert Ashton. Rev. Dr. Stowell.

This Institution has been established upwards of fifty years, and has fully realized the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Its object is to enable ministers, by a small Annual Premium, to make such a provision for a widow as to prevent the necessity of a humiliating appeal to public charity; or, in case of leaving no widow, to secure to surviving children such a sum as might relieve them from the painful embarrassments so frequently occasioned by a father's decease. Upwards of three hundred ministers have availed themselves of the facilities afforded by the Society, and more than thirty widows are now receiving annuities of from £20 to £50, and are thus relieved from the distress by which many who, being left destitute, are so deeply depressed.

Attendance is given at the Office, No. 7, Blomfield-street, where the Rules may be obtained, every Tuesday morning, from Eleven till One o'clock; and application may be made at any time, to the Secretary, at 14, Brixton-rise, London, who will furnish all necessary information.

#### CIRCULATION OF THE LONDON MORNING PAPERS—THE MORNING ADVERTISER.

**THE recent Stamp Returns of the circulation of the MORNING NEWSPAPERS in 1850, give the following results:—**

**Morning Advertiser** ..... 1,549,843  
Daily News ..... 1,152,000  
Morning Herald ..... 1,136,000  
Morning Chronicle ..... 912,547  
Morning Post ..... 838,000

Omitting the "Times," it will be seen what a proud position the MORNING ADVERTISER occupies compared with any of its morning contemporaries. In the beginning of 1851, the MORNING ADVERTISER was permanently enlarged to a double sheet, since which time it has met with a measure of success, both as regards the extent of its circulation and the number of its advertisements, which has no parallel in the annals of English journalism. Were the Stamp Returns to be given down to the present time, the relative circulation of the MORNING ADVERTISER to our four morning contemporaries, assuming that their circulation had undergone no diminution, would be as follows:—

**Morning Advertiser** ..... 2,075,000  
Daily News ..... 1,152,000  
Morning Herald ..... 1,136,000  
Morning Chronicle ..... 912,547  
Morning Post ..... 838,000

It only remains to be added that this vast addition to the circulation of the MORNING ADVERTISER, obtained in less than twelve months, is the result of its progress in all parts of the country, and among all classes of society, and is to be regarded as the best tribute that could be paid to its thorough independence of all parties and Governments, and its earnest advocacy of the popular cause.

Published every Morning, at 127, Fleet-street, London.

**COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES.**—These JUJUBES are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure Gum, which, by relieving the air passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of asthma, bronchitis, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and other affections of the chest and lungs.

Prepared and sold wholesale only by WARRICK BROTHERS, London; and retail by all chemists and druggists throughout the country. Price 1s. 14d., per box, with directions.

#### GRATIS WITH THE "DISPATCH" OF SUNDAY LAST.

**THE Subscribers to the "Weekly Dispatch"** were presented with a highly-finished coloured Chart, showing by diagrams and at one view, the number of persons who daily, during a period of five months, visited the Crystal Palace, the amount of money taken at the doors and received from various sources, and other statistics of an interesting character. And on the following Sunday, Jan. 11, the Chart will be given to all Purchasers of the "Dispatch" who are not regular subscribers. The chart, which is surmounted with an engraved view of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, has been prepared by permission of the Royal Commissioners, from designs by Corporals A. Gardner and J. Mack, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and revised by a gentleman whose intimate acquaintance with all matters connected with the management must ensure its correctness.

Orders may be given to all newsmen in town and country, or forwarded to Mr. R. J. Wood, 139, Fleet-street, London.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,  
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy—  
For the apparel oft proclaims the man!"—HAMLET.

#### FOX'S WINTER COATS, 73, CORNHILL,

made from choice colours in White, Navy, Devons, and Milled Cloths, commencing at ..... £1 16 0

FOX'S LLAMA PALETOT ..... 1 17 6

FOX'S BEAUFORT (Business or Riding Coat) ..... 1 16 0

All sizes of the before-named kept ready for immediate wear.

FOX'S BLACK DRESS COATS (colours warranted) 2 10 0

BLACK DRESS TROUSERS, 31 5s.; and fancy

DOESKIN ..... from 6 18 0

All goods first-class, but at prices to meet the requirements of the most economical. Gentlemen particular as to fashion are specially invited.

Observe! FOX, PRACTICAL TAILOR and TROUSER MAKER, 73, CORNHILL.

Same side of the way as the Royal Exchange.

##### PIANOFORTES.

**WILLIAM SPRAGUE**, Manufacturer, has on hand a large assortment of New and Second-hand PIANOS, COFFEY, COTTAGE, CABINET, and SQUARE PIANOS, at very low prices, which he can confidently recommend; and begs to call the notice of Purchasers to his celebrated Piccolos, with all the latest Improvements, and full Compass, at TWENTY-EIGHT GUINEAS each, warranted to stand any climate. Packed for the Country, and Cases sent free of charge.

##### CONCERTINAS.

**WILLIAM SPRAGUE** is manufacturing a FULL COMPASS DOUBLE-ACTION CONCERTINA, with the very latest Improvements, for Six Guineas, French polished, box included.—Warranted.

Others of EIGHT and TEN Guineas each; the best that can be made. These instruments, from their extreme portability, are admirably adapted for Ladies or Gentlemen travelling.

**WILLIAM SPRAGUE** invites attention to his celebrated FLUTINAS and ACCORDIONS, of the best manufacture, superior to any other house in the Trade.

**WILLIAM SPRAGUE**, No. 7, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT, LONDON.

#### BEAUTIFUL and LUXURIANT HAIR!

**WHISKERS! EYEBROWS! &c.**, can only with certainty be obtained by using **ELLEN GRAHAM'S NIUKRENE**. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its extraordinary properties in producing hair, whiskers, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient, preventing hair falling off, and checking greyness, &c. For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the small comb unnecessary. Sufficient for three months' use, elegantly scented, is sent post-free, on receipt of 24 Postage-stamps, by Miss Graham, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, NIUKRENE is free from artificial colouring and Althay greenness, well known to be so injurious to it.

##### AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I had been bald for years; your Niukrene has quite restored my hair."—Henry Watkins.

"I have used your Niukrene three weeks, and am happy to inform you that a full moustache is growing."—J. Hammond.

"My hair was turning grey rapidly; it has effectually checked it, and I have now hair growing."—E. Elkins, Surgeon.

"It is the best nursery preparation I ever used."—Mrs. Rose.

##### LIQUID HAIR DYE.

The only perfect one extant is Miss Graham's. It is a clear liquid, that changes hair in three minutes to any shade, from light auburn to jet black, so natural as to defy detection, does not stain the skin, and is free from every objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing a permanent dye for ever. Price 3s., sent post-free by post for 42 Postage-stamps, by Miss Graham, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

Professor Ryan says:—"Your dye is the only pure and perfect one I have ever analysed; the neutral principle is decidedly better than all others."

##### CURE YOUR CORNS! DON'T CUT THEM.

**FLOMBINE** is a radical and perfect Cure for soft and hard Corns, Bunions, &c., giving instant ease to pain. Sent post-free by Miss Graham, on receipt of fourteen Postage-stamps.

"It permanently cured my soft corns."—Rev. R. Merry.

"My Bunion is quite gone."—Robert Eckett.

"My Corns never trouble me now. Send me another packet for a friend."—Miss Cook.

#### RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

**DR. BARKER** continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single and double rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age. The remedy, with full instructions for use, &c., will be sent post free to any part of the world on receipt of 7s. in cash, postage-stamps, or Post-office order, payable at the General Post-office to Alfred Barker, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 9 till 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted).

All communications being strictly confidential, Dr. B. does not publish cases or testimonials, a great number of which, with old trusses, have been sent to him by persons cured, as TESTIMONIALS of the success of this remedy; they can, therefore, be seen by any sufferer at the establishment only.

#### DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD,

**EARS, &c.**—Dr. BARKER'S remedy permanently restores hearing in Infants or Adults, whether deficient from cold, illness, or any accidental causes; and has been successful in thousands of cases, where the most eminent of the profession have failed in giving relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears, arising from nervousness, deafness, or other causes, and, by its occasional use, will preserve the important faculty of hearing to the latest period of life. In every case of deafness, &c. (without an exception), a perfect cure is guaranteed.

The remedy, with full instructions for use, &c., will be sent post free to any part of the world, on receipt of 7s. 6d., in cash, postage-stamps, or Post-office order, payable at the General Post-office, to ALFRED BARKER, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily, from 9 till 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted).

#### OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE

ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SASSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD, and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralise acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restores tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaries, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbibes vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substances, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juices to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or knee pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the joints and sinews, it produces pain, heat, callosity, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of hepatic or bilious diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on its dolorous, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiosyncrasy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the Eyes, ophthalmia, to the Ears, otitis, to the Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or knee-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds, and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

##### BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin.

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chest, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDERWES, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS,

GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND,

LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

CAUTION.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SASSAPARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the Portraits, Family Coat of Arms (the emblem of the Lion and the Eagle), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Label; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—PINTS, 4s. QUARTS, 2s. 6d.



## LONDON MUTUAL LIFE and GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

Established for Granting Assurances on Lives, Guarantee for Fidelity, Endowments, Loans, and Annuities.  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament: with a Guarantee Fund of £50,000.

Head Office—No. 63, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

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### "ONE SHILLING A WEEK, WHAT WILL IT DO?"

READER! the above question is worthy of consideration. You may deem this amount very small, but by the following example it is shown, that, by provident forethought, much may be accomplished therewith.

Suppose your age to be thirty-two, for the small premium of about "One Shilling a Week," or £3 10s. 8d. per year, paid to the Society issuing this paper, you can secure at death one HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING!! and which may be bequeathed to wife, children, family, or friend, just as you please. Besides which, this Institution being STRICTLY MUTUAL, giving the whole profits back to the Assured (who are Members), greatly increases the sum secured by the policy.

On being accepted a Member of the Society, and the first premium paid, should death occur that self-same day, you would leave £100, for one year's premium of £3 10s. 8d. Any amount of provision may thus be made, as Policies are granted from £30 to £50,000, to suit the circumstances of all classes.

The husband and father who has made no provision against the event of his death, for those dependent on him for their daily maintenance and comfort, should be deeply anxious, when he reflects upon the fact, that the support of his family depends upon his own uncertain existence, and that at any day or hour they may be deprived of that mainstay which his daily industry secures—the wife left a sorrowing widow, and his offspring fatherless, helpless children; and thus the husband and father the stay and support, the income and the home, be removed for ever from their sight!

Surely, then, one spark of principle and forethought ought to be sufficient to influence a man to make some provision for those dear to him—a provision which the resources of LIFE ASSURANCE place within his reach.

Well may it then be asked, Who would not thus appropriate One Shilling a Week for the future support and well-being of those we love? having in the doing thereof the certainty of this small amount of less than two-pence per day returning so great a blessing, and at a time when so much needed.

These "HOUSEHOLD WORDS" are issued by the Directors of the above Society. Chief Office, 63, Moorgate-street, London. Where detailed and ample prospectuses may be obtained (gratis), and all the above-mentioned advantages secured.

By order,  
H. C. EIFFE, Secretary.

Dec., 1850.

LOANS GRANTED.

## THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

62, King William-street, London; and 21, St. David-street, Edinburgh.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.  
DIRECTORS.

George Bousfield, Esq., and Ald.  
Thomas Challa, Esq., and Ald.  
Jacob George Cope, Esq.  
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John Wilks, Esq.  
Edward Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY. Thomas Price, LL.D.  
ACTUARY. David Oughton, Esq.  
Annual Premiums for the Assurance of £100, payable at death:—

25	30	35	40	45
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 18 3	2 1 5	2 7 8	3 15 7	3 6 0

The following are amongst the distinctive features of the Company:—

I. Entire freedom of the Assured from responsibility, and exemption from the mutual liabilities of partnership.  
II. Payment of Claims guaranteed by a Capital of ONE MILLION.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—1. Assurances are effected on Participating and Non-participating Tables, on Ascending and Descending Scales, for short periods, and by Policies payable at the ages of 55, 60, 65, 70, or previously in the event of Death.  
2. Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-yearly, or Quarterly, in a limited number of Payments, in One Sum, or on Increasing or Decreasing Scales.

3. Policies on the Participating Scale immediately interested in the Profits of the Company.  
4. The Age of the Assured admitted, on satisfactory evidence being presented.

5. Policies assigned as Security not forfeited by Duelling, Suicide, or the Execution of Judicial Sentences.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, Kent, and Risks of all descriptions, insured at moderate Rates.

LOANS from £100 to £1,000 advanced on Personal Security and the Deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the Borrower.

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